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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.10	10.00	12.15	1.15	2.35	3.00	4.50	5.45	7.30
Yauwalei ...Dep.	8.49	8.14	8.39	9.19	10.09	12.24	1.24	2.44	3.09	4.59	5.54	7.39
Shatin ...Dep.	7.01	7.26	7.51	8.31	9.21	11.36	1.36	2.56	3.21	5.11	6.06	7.41
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.10	7.35	8.00	8.40	9.30	11.45	1.45	3.05	3.30	5.20	6.15	7.50
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.20	7.45	8.10	8.50	9.40	11.55	1.55	3.15	3.40	5.30	6.25	8.00
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	7.55	8.20	9.00	9.50	12.05	2.05	3.25	3.50	5.40	6.35	8.10
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.45	8.10	8.35	9.15	10.05	12.20	2.20	3.40	4.05	5.55	6.50	8.25
Shamshui ...Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.10	10.10	10.58	1.14	2.12	3.30	3.40	5.58	6.41	8.37
Canton ...Arr.	12.40	1.58	2.16	3.16	4.04	5.12	6.12	7.26	8.26	9.40	10.40	11.54

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 P.M.	No. 7 P.M.	No. 8 P.M.	No. 9 P.M.	No. 10 P.M.	No. 11 P.M.	No. 12 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.30
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.18	8.05	10.35	11.49	12.03	2.58	4.39	5.49	6.45	7.04	—	—
Shamshui ...Dep.	7.25	8.12	10.42	—	12.03	3.05	4.45	5.55	6.51	—	—	—
Fanning ...Dep.	7.30	8.18	10.47	—	12.07	3.10	4.50	6.00	—	—	—	—
Tai Po Market Dep.	7.40	8.28	10.57	—	12.18	3.21	5.00	6.10	—	—	—	—
Tai Po ...Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01	—	12.22	3.25	5.04	6.15	—	—	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14	—	12.35	3.39	5.17	6.28	—	—	—	—
Yauwalei ...Dep.	8.11	8.58	11.28	—	12.48	3.51	5.29	6.40	—	—	—	—
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.17	9.03	11.33	12.23	12.54	3.57	5.35	6.46	7.28	7.44	—	—

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FINE STOCK AT "THE ROYAL."

CATTLE LORE IN MANY TONGUES.

A MUSEUM OF MILK.

WOLLATON, Nottingham, July 10th.

Fair weather favoured the opening of the Royal Agricultural Society's 87th annual show, held here under the presidency of Lord Harlech.

It was an expert's day, occupied with the niceties of adjudication of the vast array of live stock which began in all the rings at 9 o'clock. Foreign visitors seem more numerous than ever and cattle lore in many tongues has been talked at the ringsides, particularly around the shorthorn and Hereford cattle and beside the pig pens. Every breed has its warm devotees, and many boast elaborate offices for propaganda.

This year's show gives breed enthusiasts an exceptional opportunity. The international delegates to the World's Dairy Congress are here in force, and continuing their sessions on the grounds. Their building, covering nearly an acre, is the largest ever constructed in a "Royal" show, and houses a wonderful assembly of the most modern dairy machinery. In this museum of milk every device is to be seen in practical demonstration.

The showyard exemplifies the steady march of industrial life in the fields. Wollaton Park, where the 1915 Nottingham "Royal" was held, is now built upon. The present 90 acres, smaller by about 30 than the average of recent showyards, contains a large spinnery and a lake, and yet you have a colliery just without the fence and tall chimney shafts rising here and there above the trees.

The Dairymaids. Beside the lake stands the working dairy, where a master of our smartest dairymaids is showing visitors the secrets of scalded cream and soft cheese, under the superintendence of the ex-president, Mr. Ernest Matthews, who is 84.

The 18 new inventions entered for the society's implement medals embrace every branch of farming. Two that will attract much attention are a poultry-plucking machine, which draws the feathers from a bird with astonishing celerity by means of suction, and Mr. Hosier's portable cowshed and milking machine, which is the basis of the new system of keeping dairy cows in the open air throughout the year as now practised by many hill farmers.

There are a 70 horse-power motor cable ploughing machine, built by a Leeds firm, which is to go to Germany, for a Brandenburg farmer; a 40 horse-power shunting locomotive; an 8-ton motor roller; 3-furrow and 6-furrow ploughs; and other large-scale exhibits. Visitors to a "Royal" show for the first time are immensely impressed with the number and variety of breeds of stock. It is a far cry, for instance, in size and aspect from the mighty South Devon cattle, with a champion of 31cwt., to the diminutive Kerry and Dexter cattle. The big South Devon referred to is Messrs. S. Every's (Lanulph, Cornwall) Linton Councillor V., which now has won outright the challenge cup for his breed.

Herdsman Honoured. There was a happy little scene at the Jersey cattle pavilion this morning, when Mrs. Evelyn, of Dorking, whose herd is among the most successful, presented on behalf of the Jersey Society a watch and illuminated address to Mr. J. Adams, the herdsman in charge of Mr. Grosvenor Berry's cow. Postmistress, the first Jersey to give more than 2,100 gallons of milk in 365 days.

The largest crowd at any judging ring watched the adjudication of the Shorthorns. The challenge cup and champion prize for the best bull were won by Mr. Robert L. P. Duncan, of Pitpoint, Forfarshire, with his dark roan bull Balcara Royal Standard. This bull also was awarded the blue ribbon of the Shorthorn world, the Brothers Colling Memorial Challenge Cup.

The first prize group of Shorthorns bred by the exhibitor was shown by Captain John MacGillivray, of Calrossie, Ross-shire, Sir George Willis, of Langford, Bristol, won the female championship with his roan heifer Rickford Madge Ramsden.

(Continued on next Column).

FAKED CLAIM EXPERTS.

THRIVING PROFESSION IN UNITED STATES.

FLOPPERS AT £1 PER ACCIDENT.

New York.

Many are the ways of earning a living in great cities, but to New York must be credited one of the strangest means of keeping the wolf from the door yet devised by active human imagination.

For some time the police have been investigating charges by insurance companies that they have been paying accident insurance claims to people who have faked their injuries.

The system has been exceedingly profitable to the inventors because it was worked out by the collusion of lawyers and doctors, thus giving every appearance of reliability to the hundreds of claims which have poured into the insurance companies.

Daniel Laulicht, who is serving a three-years sentence in connection with the system, revealed in court how the companies were defrauded. To lend realism to the accident, he said that a man would go out and find defects in cellar doors and basement lights which abutted on to the street. Having found some defective iron bar or other means of causing an injury to passers-by, the man would take a scoundrel witness and deliberately fall over the danger spot.

The scout would act the part of good Samaritan by jolting down evidence, and, if possible, he would secure additional witnesses.

A visit would then be made to a lawyer by the "injured" person, armed with the reports, and a faked physical examination certificate would be issued by the doctor, acting in collusion. These false certificates were the means of obtaining money from insurance companies.

Laulicht stated that girls and men would earn about £1 for each "flop" they made, and were known as "flopsters" in this new trade. One man, he reported, flopped fifty times in a month without injury. This expert was so successful that he went into business on his own account rather than work at a mere £1 an accident for some lawyer.

Insurance brokers also entered into the conspiracy by supplying information as to property best suited for fake accidents by reason of the amount for which it was insured.

The court is investigating charges against 13 lawyers and several doctors.

The King And The Prince.

The King and the Prince of Wales were competitors in the Shorthorn classes and the Prince won a fair measure of success, chiefly with animals from a Nottinghamshire herd. He had a second, a third and two fifth prizes for bulls, and a fourth for a heifer. His Majesty's only prize was a fourth for one of the Windsor heifers.

The King's Hereford cattle gained two second prizes and a third, his Lincoln Red bull a third, his Red Polls three thirds, and his Southdown sheep four third prizes.

The royal exhibits in the produce section also have met with success. Two cream cheeses from the Sandringham dairy have a first, and three pounds of fresh butter slightly salted a fifth prize. His Majesty's three fleeces of Southdown wool gained third prize.

The "Merchants" of the Staple of England special prizes for wool have been won by fleeces of Dorset horn wool shown by Mr. Alfred Read, of Hilton, Blandford, and of Leicester wool exhibited by Messrs. Harrison, of Gainsford, Durham. A first prize for cider has been gained by one of the several West Country breweries which recently have turned their attention from beer to apple wine.

Among the successful exhibitors of cattle is Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, who has won a prize with a Lincoln Red heifer. For the third year in succession Suffolk Bunches have made a larger exhibit than Shire horses, and the beautiful East Anglian breed was never seen to better advantage away from its own domain. Sir Cuthbert Quilter's fine stud scored many successes. The Shires, though smaller in number, were a very choice collection, and some excellent Clydesdales and Percherons completed the always interesting quartette of the British breeds of heavy horse.

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FOLK-DANCING LURE.

WOMEN AND GIRLS BUT FEW MEN AT WILTSHIRE GATHERING.

The clock was put back a century or two at Lacock Abbey, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, when hundreds of dancers took part in a great country folk dance arranged by the Wiltshire branch of the English Folk Dance Society.

No better evidence of the grip folk-dancing has upon Wiltshire women could be afforded than the success of the gathering in the wonderful setting of the 13th century abbey and its picturesque surroundings.

The movement does not, however, yet appear to have gripped the men, and amid the gay colour of the women the male dancers could almost be counted on one's fingers.

The Oxford demonstration team charmed the Wiltshire dancers and the audience with the rendering of country, morris, and sword dances.

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KING AMANULLAH'S RETURN TO AFGHANISTAN.

KABUL AND THE FUTURE.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN OLD AND NEW.

AN UNHAPPY LEGACY OF PAST SUSPICION.

[By SIRDAR IKBAL ALI SHAH.]

After travelling in practically all European countries, King Amanullah has reached home, and many are the whispers regarding improvements which he is likely to introduce in Afghanistan. And although his Kandahar speech may be taken as an index of what he has in mind, yet beyond the immediate improvements of the means of communication, and allowing women a greater share in Afghan national life, his tour has created problems in his country which would have been impossible during the reign of his father. The subject must, therefore, be examined both in its domestic and foreign aspect.

First of all there is the subject of the Central Administration. Situated in Kabul, its various departments such as that of education, agriculture, commerce and industry, justice, police, finance, and foreign affairs, require a complete overhaul. Improvements in them would automatically awaken a greater sense of responsibility in the provincial administration.

The Educational Department is being conducted extraordinarily well by Faiz Mohamed Khan, with the help of his able assistant, whom I saw take such a prominent part in the deliberations at the Jubilee celebrations of the Muslim University at Aligarh. Not only colleges are giving good higher instruction at Kabul, but in primary education, in place of mosque-schools, Government institutions are installed in practically every street of the capital, and travelling teachers are sent to villages at regular intervals. In addition foreign instructors are employed to teach those students who are earmarked as Government scholars for technical training in France and Germany. A goodly amount of work in translating useful books into Persian has also been done.

It should be noticed in this respect that English subjects are not greatly in demand, and the tendency is to send only a small percentage of Afghan boys for education in this country. This raises a political issue which I shall examine presently.

King And Courtiers.

Closely associated with education is the foreign service of Afghanistan. In several European and Asiatic countries Afghanistan is represented; but the training of personnel at Kabul, with the possible exception of a private "School of Political Sciences," organised by Prince Mohamed Wali Khan, is a sad story. For that service there is no fixed standard or period of training; in some cases the knowledge of the language of the country to which one is appointed is considered unnecessary, and something approaching "the wild-dog intrigue" of Shahshuja's time still lingers on; the tragedy of it being that the young king has almost a daily struggle against the conflicting interests of his courtiers. He is thus hindered, at every step he takes for the reformation of his country.

At the head of the Commerce Department he had an able man in Abdul Hadi Khan; a young journalist, who, after winning his spurs under that brilliant poet-scholar, Sardar Mahmud Beg Tarsi, acted as the first Afghan Minister in London. During the visit of King Amanullah to Moscow, that Vizar of agriculture was summoned to Russia with a view to cementing a new Soviet-Afghan commercial treaty. In the Treasury Diwan Narayan, a gifted Afghan Hindu, still reigns supreme; but the War Office misses its Sapan Bazar, who materially helped Afghanistan to win her independence—who bides his time in France, after relinquishing his post of Afghan Minister in Paris for reasons of "ill-health." Yes, indeed, a prophet has no honour in his own country.

But above it all the influence of the clergy in both the South and East of Afghanistan hangs darkly. The fallacy of having broken the power of the Mullahs in Khorat was proved by the recent capture of another pretender to the Afghan throne in that very region where the rebels, scarcely more than four years ago, threatened Kabul itself. The Conservative elements of the Jalalabad region, too, are still priest-ridden, and no efforts at taming the spirits of the members of the "Lol Virgh," or the annual tribal gathering in Eastern Afghanistan can be fruitful of good results unless the Doctors of Law are satisfied that various acts of modernisation which the King during his European travel had practised himself were not a revolt against religion; for the unveiling of Queen

Suraya in the West, which had evoked a storm of protest, compelled King Amanullah to issue something in the nature of an explanation to his people from Paris. This brings me close to the heart of the subject of whether, now that the Afghan King has been so enormously impressed by women's share in the national life of Europe, the Afghan women will take a cue from their Turkish sisters.

Women's Emancipation.

Already in the capital the Purdah amongst the Mohammed Zai (the ruling clan of Afghanistan) is but nominal, and the women are comparatively free in matters of education. But there is still a world of difference between them and what the Shah Khanum saw in the West. In this abolition of seclusion, I have not the slightest doubt in saying that the point will be hotly contested by rival parties at Kabul, and the modernists cannot hope to bring about any radical change of a tradition based upon a history of a thousand years. Even though political exigencies might compel the clergy to give in regarding certain effects of systems of dogma, yet the pendulum must swing back to their side, which would seem to be but one more defeat in that long story of clerical reverses that had frequently been wiped out in the personal victory of a wandering Mullah by his disciples manoeuvring a petty insurrection in some corner or other of Afghanistan, and thus embarrassing the Central Government at Kabul. It is precisely this stigma which King Amanullah had in mind when he declared at Kandahar that he proposed to take no steps towards grafting Western methods in his country till he has had the consent of the representatives of his people.

It was perhaps necessary that the Afghan King should return home by way of Persia and the Herat province in order to realise how easily his country compared with Europe in means of transport, and in this direction as well as in methods of Central Departmental administration his energies will be directed almost immediately. That will mean making of roads, importing of motor vehicles of all sorts; and perhaps extending the railway line that serves Jalal Siraj or the new capital from Kabul; and the tapping of valuable mineral resources. Such schemes naturally open a wide avenue for foreign engineers and workers of all sorts. But here again neither British capital nor British skilled labour appears to be welcomed. The granting of oil concessions to the Americans, the placing of railway contracts with a French company and the purchasing of aeroplanes from Germany are only three recent examples to prove the above contention.

The English Boycott.

When Afghanistan is so full of natural resources, her King so enlightened, with every desire to place his country amongst the first rank of nations, and England so ready to assist in that task, why should prejudice continue to exclude a peaceful rapprochement with the British people? The answer is simple. It is the legacy of many wars and the time-honoured diplomatic jealousy of England and Russia in Asia ever since the time of Catherine or Ivan the Terrible. The lack of education, coupled with the geographical aloofness of those hillmen of Afghanistan, have made the people there extremely suspicious, and that feeling is taken advantage of by a band of court hangers-on who consider their appointments secure only so long as suspicion hangs over the foreigner or even the English-trained man. Everybody who does not belong to that coterie must be a spy in some way or other. So marked is this tendency in certain quarters at Kabul that the making public of even fewer common facts about Afghanistan than what I have detailed above are sufficient to brand anyone as definitely pro-British, and there seems to be no Court of Appeal against this kind of propaganda.

The Russians add fuel to the fire by ever recalling that it was Lord Curzon who had said: "Whoever does not go forward in Asia goes backward." In the midst of it all stands King Amanullah; eager in his enthusiasm to see his people as the first nation in the East; and I sometimes feel saddened when I reflect on the complexity of the problem. But I hope with the great maker of Afghanistan—Amir Kabir—when he prayed: "Oh, Allah, make this my country, a nursery of heroes, of men who could compel the world to be at peace."

London Observer.

HONG KONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

GRAND TATTOO

11th, 12th & 13th September.

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[A.P.]

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[106]

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[61]



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THE SILVER SCREEN.

ROYAL ACTORS.

The vice-President of the Paramount Famous Lasky Pictures says that when people are "happy" they like serious things, when unhappy they want humour. Post war depression and unhappiness were in his opinion responsible for jazz and he believes that the world has now arrived at a period of contentment when it is ready for more serious entertainment. There is a definite demand for serious drama and for stories with sad endings.

That "Say it with hands!" is Pola Negri's rule and one which she has used consistently during her career. She practised the art of pantomime when she appeared on the stage in Warsaw in a part which required only movement, with not a single spoken word, and it was this experience which made her take to motion pictures. She believes that she can speak to all nationalities with hand language, for all people use their hands consciously or unconsciously, to illustrate and emphasize their points.

When she first came to America, before she learned to speak English, Miss Negri used her hands in working out her parts with other actors, which helped her to develop the mastery of sign language which makes her screen work distinctive.

The King and Queen, whose daily appearance in news reels in Great Britain's 3,000 odd picture theatres familiarises the whole population with their many activities, will be seen taking the "leading parts" in a film prepared as the official record of the British Industries Fair at the White City at Shepherd's Bush, W., last February.

The picture is being shown privately in London next week, and copies are being despatched to officers of the Department of Overseas Trade throughout the world. Arrangements have already been made in many cases for the picture to be shown in the ordinary cinema programmes, or to illustrate talks on British trade.

A film, much of which is being photographed through a glass tank filled with oil from the bottom of which artificially pumped air-bubbles constantly rise, is being made in Hollywood by Lucien Hubbard, who directed "Wings." It is "The Mysterious Island" of Jules Verne, with additions from his "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea."

More than \$100,000 had already been spent 18 months ago in securing four reels of undersea photography in colour, taken in Tahiti. A typhoon wrecked the submarine diving and photographic apparatus, the built scenes, and even the specially equipped ship used for the work, and the four reels saved from the wreckage were laid aside in the vaults of Metro-Goldwyn's Hollywood studios.

Now it has been decided to continue, in Hollywood, and to spend another \$100,000 on building miniature models to complete the picture on dry land by photographing through the oil tank so as to give the illusion of submarine scenes. An Englishman, Mr. J. Basevi, acknowledged to be the cleverest at this kind of trick film production in all California, is superintending these operations.

Midget actors drawn from travelling circuses, ranging in height from 2ft. 9in. to 4ft., are playing the parts of weird submarine creatures, clad in costumes of shimmering scales, with dolphin-like heads and fishy eyes that gleam uncannily.

Adolphe Menjou's next picture is to be called "A Night of Mystery" and is based on a stage play by Victoria Sadore. The scene is laid in Paris and most of the interest centers round the love story of Menjou as the dashing Captain Ferrol of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and Gilberte Boismartel the wife of a judge. Evelyn Brent will play Gilberte and Nora Lane also has an important role.

King Tut is a mongrel. No one could trace his ancestry, but he is one of the cleverest animal performers in Hollywood. Ebenezer Henry bought him as a puppy for 50 cents, and has trained him until now that he is three years old he is the most sought after dog in the film colony. He plays a big part in Harold Lloyd's picture "Speedy."

M.P.'S ANGRY ABOUT LORD BYNG.

QUESTIONS ON POLICE APPOINTMENT.

HOME SECRETARY'S DEFENCE.

QUALIFICATIONS THAT OUTWEIGH AGE.

There were angry scenes in the House of Commons when a series of questions was asked about the appointment of Viscount Byng of Vimy as Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police in place of Sir William Horwood.

In originally announcing the change the Home Secretary, Sir W. Joynson Hicks, said that Sir William Horwood is retiring at the age of 60 mentioned in his original appointment, and that Lord Byng will be 66 when he succeeds him in the late autumn.

The Home Secretary again emphasised the need for the appointment of a man of great qualifications, but denied that there was anything wrong at Scotland Yard. He declared that Lord Byng has qualifications that outweigh any disadvantages such as advancing years.

MR. LANSBURY.

SHAKES HIS FIST.

House of Commons. Sir William Joynson-Hicks appeared to members to be placing himself in a difficult position in answering questions in the House by attempting to prove two contrary propositions:

That the need exists at Scotland Yard for the appointment of a chief with unusual qualifications, and

That there is nothing wrong with the present administration of the Metropolitan police.

Under the stress of a protracted cross-examination in the form of supplementary questions he asserted these defences alternately, and it was the apparent impossibility of reconciling them that exasperated the House.

Three questions on the subject appeared on the Order Paper in the name of Mr. Lansbury (Soc., Poplar). It was noticeable that the Socialist leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, took no part in the proceedings. He has admitted that Lord Byng's appointment was submitted to him before it was made public, but has declined to admit what were his comments upon it.

Age Limit of 70.

The first question—as to the salary of Lord Byng, his tenure of office, and the pension proposed, if any—Sir W. Joynson-Hicks answered clearly.

The salary will be £23,000 a year. No definite period of office had been fixed, but, as the law stands, the Chief Commissioner could not retain office after he reached the age of 70.

The law also provided that Lord Byng on his retirement could only obtain a pension specially sanctioned by the Home Secretary with the approval of the Treasury.

Mr. Lansbury next inquired "what special conditions prevail at the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police" which, in the judgment of the Home Secretary, necessitated the appointment of Lord Byng. It was the reply to this question which provoked so much disturbance.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said: "When a post of this importance becomes vacant it is usual and proper for the Minister responsible to survey the whole available field of choice, with a view to finding the man who, in his judgment, is best suited by ability, experience, and personal qualifications to undertake it."

"That is exactly what I have done in this instance. (Socialist cries of "Oh! Oh!"). In my judgment Lord Byng possesses qualifications which outweigh any disadvantages such as advancing years."

"He is younger than many gentlemen known to us who still apply themselves with unabated vigour to their self-appointed tasks."

Speaker Intervenes.

The innuendoes in this Mr. Lansbury immediately took to himself. He is 69 years old, and the reference to a "self-appointed task" might be an allusion to the fact that Mr. Lansbury was inquisitive while Mr. MacDonald was silent.

He jumped to his feet in a towering rage, leaned across the table, and almost shook his fist in the face of the Home Secretary. Amid a raging storm of shouts from the Socialists behind him, only a few of his words were distinguishable. One phrase heard was: "When you have done as much as I have, and another: "He is beneath contempt; that is what I say."

Mr. Lansbury continued to stand and shout for some moments after the Speaker rose to restore order. The Conservatives added to the din by cries of "Order! Order!" which eventually reminded Mr. Lansbury of his lack of decorum and he sat down, still gesticulating.

"The honourable gentleman and I have worked together for many years," said the Home Secretary, "and I am not complaining."

"Why did you sneer?" shouted Mr. Lansbury, leaning forward, flushed with anger.

The Home Secretary: I did not sneer. I think he is far too sensitive.

Mr. Lansbury: You talked about self-appointed tasks.

The Home Secretary: I am astonished at the hon. member's lack of a sense of humour.

"The Best Man."

Mr. Lansbury: Is the Home Secretary aware that two days ago he told the House that there were exceptional circumstances which necessitated the appointment of Lord Byng? Why is it that there is no person in the service of the Metropolitan Police that could be promoted to this position without bringing in a gentleman of this age?

The Home Secretary: In the Metropolitan Police there are many big officers carrying out their duties satisfactorily, but it may well be, and it is my view, having been responsible for 33 years and worked with those officers, that none of them was the right man to appoint to the control of a force of 20,000 men, involving, as it does, the safety and happiness of a city of some 3,500,000 people. I felt in a sense I should need a man with great qualifications, a man of great ability and great character.

Commander Kenworthy (Soc., Hull): That is another reflection on the police. What is behind all this?

The Home Secretary: While I make no reflection of any kind on any of those officers of the Metropolitan Police who are carrying out their duties admirably, I feel that Lord Byng is the best man for the job.

"Worse and worse," shouted the Socialists. When Mr. Lansbury began to refer to the recent report by Sir William Horwood on the condition of the police force, the Speaker again rose, with the apparent intention of reminding him that this did not arise on the original question.

Mr. Lansbury was slow to sit down again. Ministerialists yelled "Order!" Socialists counter-chanted: "There were yells of 'Sit down!' 'Get out!' 'Go on!' and another two, minutes of uproar."

Trouble Denied. Mr. Jack Hayes (Soc., Liverpool), was the next inquirer. Mr. Hayes was at one time a sergeant in the Metropolitan Police, but left the force in consequence of his action during the police strike, which led to the appointment of Sir Nevil Macready as Chief Commissioner.

His question reminded the House of this. What was "the very stern call of duty" to Lord Byng he asked. Seeing that on every appointment of a new Chief Commissioner the suggestion was made that it was for the purpose of clearing up a mess, what was the nature of the trouble that prompted the appointment of Lord Byng?

"I have never said there was any question of clearing a mess," replied the Home Secretary, with an air of surprise.

"You are in a mess now," ejaculated Mr. Jack Jones (Soc., Silvertown), who in a previous intervention had suggested that the Metropolitan Police should in future be officially styled "The Byng Boys' Association."

The Home Secretary explained that in using the phrase, "A stern call to duty," he had had in mind the thought that Lord Byng, with his record, might well feel that he was not called on to undertake any more work.

Mr. Hayes: What are the conditions at Scotland Yard which require special qualifications not possessed by the Metropolitan Police?

There was no answer to this, and further supplementary questions were forbidden by the Speaker.

GRAND TATTOO.

September 11th, 12th & 13th.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY and A.D.C. have made themselves responsible for the Production of the SCENARIO in co operation with the Military.

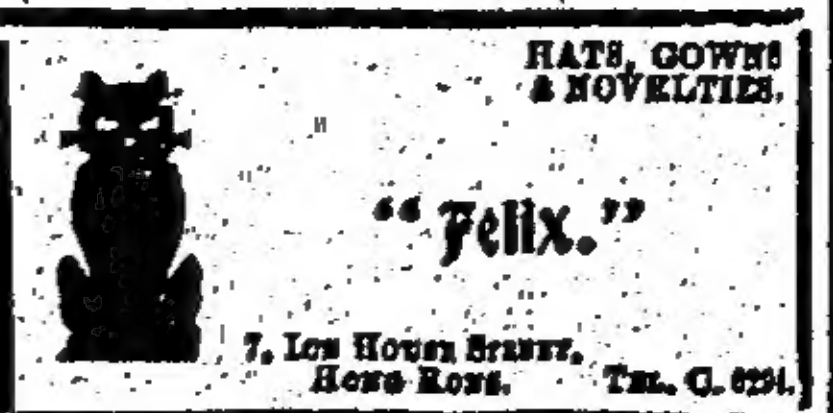
REHEARSALS will be held on TUESDAY, AUGUST 7th, and THURSDAY, AUGUST 9th, at 5.30 P.M., in ST. GEORGE'S ROOM, CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Attendance of all Ladies and Gentlemen willing to assist is Urgently Requested.

T. V. HARMON,

Hon. Secretary,

Tattoo Scenario Committee. [8277]



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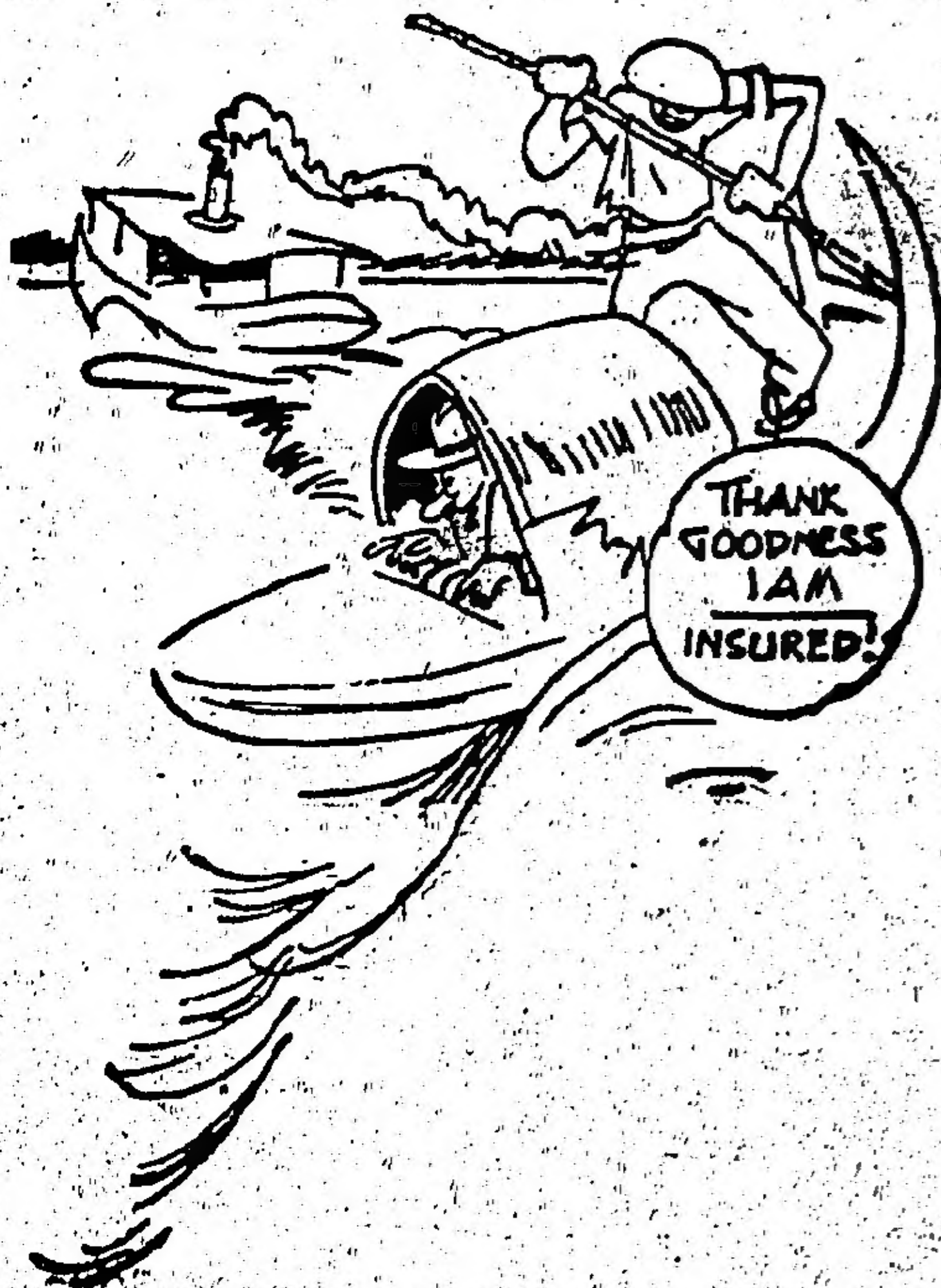
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when the fifth is
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FOUR DEAD IN BURNING PLANE.

TRAPPED GIRLS' SCREAMS.

CRASH NEAR LONDON.

LONDON, July 14th.
Two men and two girl typists were burned to death and two other men were injured when an Imperial Airways passenger aeroplane crashed near Purley, Surrey, during a test flight.

When the machine fell the occupants were only injured, but before help could reach them it burst into flames and they were trapped. As the fuselage was being consumed by the fire the girls could be heard screaming. The pilot, despite his injuries, staggered into the flames and made gallant efforts at rescue until he collapsed unconscious. The dead are:

Miss Phyllis Smith, a typist, of Ferndale Road, West Croydon, Surrey.
Miss Emily Joan Benjafield, a typist, of Winterbourne Stoke, Salisbury.

Mr. Hall, of Rosemount Avenue, North Finchley, of the Aircraft Inspection Department, Croydon.
William Edward Halstead, The Broadway, West Hendon, N.W., a motor-driver at Croydon Aerodrome.

Captain John Spafford, the pilot, of the Chase, Stafford Road, Wallington, Surrey, and Albert Graham Tucker, a storeman, of Mitcham Road, West Croydon, were taken to hospital injured.

GIRLS' SCREAMS.

**PILOT FALLS UNCONSCIOUS
NEAR BURNING MACHINE.**

The aeroplane had risen only 800 feet when something went wrong, and the pilot tried to land.

Eye-witnesses say that when within 100 feet of the ground the engine stopped and the machine nose-dived into a field of oats. Three minutes later it burst into flames while two rescuers were only 100 yards away running desperately.

One of the men, Harold Harris, who had been hoisting in a field 300 yards away said to a *Daily Mail* reporter:

"We could hear the girls screaming as the flames consumed the fuselage. The pilot staggered to one of the windows of the machine, and tried to drag out another man who was struggling to get out. He had no strength and soon collapsed."

When we reached the machine it was like a furnace but I was able to drag out the man at the window."

The screams were awful, but they did not last long. I rushed into the flames and managed to look into the covered cabin where I could just glimpse the outlines of the four people.

Then we had to stand by helplessly. Capt. Spafford was bleeding all over when he staggered up to the machine, and I think he would have tried to get in had he not collapsed. "Oh, my God," he cried, "those poor girls." I was able to save the pilot, who would have been burned to death where he had fallen. Schoolgirl Rescuer.

Miss Barbara Jameson, a 17-year-old schoolgirl, who was among the first to reach the burning aeroplane, said:

"I tried, with one or two others, to get the bodies out, but it was hopeless. The bodies were charred almost beyond recognition. As we pressed as near as we could someone shouted, 'Get back! The petrol tank may explode.' A minute later it did so scattering red-hot wreckage everywhere."

SURVIVOR'S STORY.

CRASH ON HIS FIRST FLIGHT.

Mr. Albert Graham Tucker, the storekeeper, who escaped with only slight injuries, was able as he lay in bed in his home in Mitcham Road to give an account of the crash.

Mr. Tucker, a powerfully built man of 46, said:

"This was the first time I have ever been up in an aeroplane. When I heard that a machine was going up on a test flight I asked if I might go with it. The request was granted."

The two girls were sitting in the front seats with the two men just behind them. I was at the back with the door just behind me.

Everything went all right for a time, then the aeroplane started to glide towards the earth. Suddenly it swerved to one side and dived nose first.

The crash was terrific. As we struck the ground the door behind me burst open and I was able to scramble through. My foot got entangled in the wreckage, but luckily I was able to wriggle it out of the shoe, and (Continued on next column.)

SHY, HEIRESS TO BIG FORTUNE.

MISS YULE'S SIMPLE LIFE
ON FARM.

UP EARLY SEEING TO
HORSES.

Miss Gladys Yule, the 24-year-old heiress to the estate of Sir David Yule—the Indian merchant prince who died last month—must be the most modest and retiring young woman who ever came into a big fortune.

Like her father and mother, she has never entered society. Most of her time is spent at her home, Hamstead House, near St. Albans, Hertfordshire, where she interests herself in the breeding of thoroughbred horses.

She prefers such retirement, and though she is popular among the people of the village of Brickley Wood, near her home, they know very little about her.

Miss Yule is a pretty girl with a kindly nature. It is said that if she had chosen to enter society, she would have been very popular. But animals and the green fields are Miss Yule's life interests. She has done much to check cruelty to animals.

Like her mother, she is a fine rider, and until recent years mother and daughter hunted together a great deal.

Many horses and dogs are bred on the 300-acre estate near St. Albans. Miss Yule is also keenly interested in a menagerie of foreign animals which her mother has collected on hunting trips abroad.

Miss Yule has accompanied her mother on adventurous hunting trips to Alaska and the Yukon, where it was sometimes so cold that their hair froze while they slept. They did not go with a party, but went alone, accompanied only by guides.

Miss Yule's retiring life is due entirely to her dislike of ostentation. In this respect she is like her father, to whom she was devoted.

Her life is simplicity itself. To see her early in the morning attending to the horses in her stables no one would think she was the heiress to great wealth. And now, having spent her life avoiding the limelight of public attention, she has sprung into prominence in a day as the girl who will inherit one of the greatest fortunes in the country.

some people who had run up pulled me clear.

They dragged me over to the other side of the hedge, as they feared that the petrol tank would burst.

A second or so after the machine was a roaring mass of flames. It was impossible owing to the terrific heat for anyone to get anywhere near it or to try to rescue any of those inside.

I learned afterwards that the pilot had been rescued by some farm workers, who were able to drag him through the broken nose of the machine before the flames drove them back.

Mr. Tucker's Suspense.
Mr. Tucker, who for an hour remained in suspense regarding her husband's fate, said:

"I did not know that my husband was going up in a machine. It was a shock for me when a policeman called and told me that my husband was in Purley Hospital injured in an aeroplane crash."

Taking my daughter with me, I set off at once. As we went along I heard the omnibus conductor tell someone that five people had been burned to death in an aeroplane smash. Imagine my feelings!

What a relief it was when I got to the hospital and a nurse told me that my husband was only slightly injured and would be able to come home with me.

Two of Tucker's fellow-workers, named Tucker and Webber, were to have gone in the machine, but at the last moment were told that no more could be taken. Webber said:

"We were disappointed at the time and watched the machine fly off. Then, a little later, we saw smoke rising in the distance. I went up to the scene of the accident in the ambulance, but by the time we got there the machine had been destroyed."

"THE FLYING PIG."

The aeroplane which crashed was a Vickers Vulcan, the only one of its type in existence. It was known as the Flying Pig because of its short fat body. A new engine had been fixed in it, and the fatal flight was the routine test flight which every machine undergoes after an overhaul.

Most of those in the aeroplane were employees of the company, who had joined the staff recently.

It was not used as a passenger machine now. It was employed only for special flights and for carrying baggage.

MRS. CAPEL-SMITH NOT "ENTICED."

JURY STOP CASE.

VERDICT FOR MAJOR DYER.

The jury stopped the case while Mrs. Capel-Smith, the wife of Major Richard Capel Langstaffe Capel-Smith, of Rosary-gardens, Kensington, W., was denying his allegations in his action against Major Bernard Dyer, R.A.S.C., of The Moorings, Farnham, near Aldershot, that he had enticed her away.

Major Capel-Smith claimed damages against Major Dyer, who denied the allegations.

The jury intimated that they did not consider that there was a case against Major Dyer and Mr. Justice Swift said it was unnecessary for him to say that he entirely agreed.

Judgment was given for Major Dyer.

The first witness called when the hearing was resumed was Miss Violet Hoare, a servant at Mrs. Capel-Smith's house, between December 1926 and October 1927. She spoke of the evening when Major Capel-Smith, with Capt. Montague and Capt. Furber, came to the house while Mrs. Capel-Smith was with friends at Wimbledon. Major Capel-Smith said that if his wife did not return by midnight he would remove all the Persian carpets and silver articles. After midnight, with the aid of a chauffeur and a gardener, they took up carpets, and emptied the flower and water from the vases and the ink from the inkstand. He went off with those things about 2 a.m.

Mrs. Mildred Mary Pughhouse Capel-Smith, the wife of Major Capel-Smith, then gave evidence and was examined by Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., for Major Dyer.

Mr. Hilbery: Has Major Dyer, so far as you are concerned, done anything to persuade or entice you to leave your husband?—He has not in any way whatever; absolutely never.

Has the fact that you are now not living with your husband got anything to do with any enticement by Major Dyer?—None whatever.

Mrs. Capel-Smith said she was 18 years of age and had just left school when she met her husband. He proposed to her in about two or three weeks. Her engagement had not the approval of her parents. When Major Capel-Smith went to Mesopotamia in 1917 he made her promise not to go to any dances and that she should possibly avoid it. On his return in 1920 he was anxious for a speedy marriage, and they were married by special licence within a fortnight.

Mr. Hilbery: Your father did not attend the wedding or the reception?—He did not.

Her husband, Mrs. Capel-Smith said, had a violent temper. He used to weep with rage and was absolutely out of control.

Water Jug Emptied On Her.

Were you happy with him?—No. After the first week I was married I was never happy with him.

Did he treat you kindly?—He treated me very cruelly. I was absolutely in terror of my life all the time.

"During the first week of the honeymoon," said Mrs. Capel-Smith in reply to further questions, "he told me of various women he had lived with and of things that happened then."

"I was an extremely innocent girl. Father had made a practice of reading all the books I read and these statements by my husband came as a most dreadful shock to me."

Mrs. Capel-Smith related that one morning when she was half-dressed, her husband picked up a water jug from the washstand and poured the contents over her. It was done in a temper. On another occasion he threw a trayful of crockery at her at breakfast. "I honestly do not think he knew what he was doing," added Mrs. Capel-Smith.

Mr. Hilbery: Did he send you, by the maids, offensive messages on pieces of paper?—Yes. I shall never forget one. It was, "Come upstairs and tie my tie you."

The first night she danced with Major Dyer was in her own drawing-room.

Allegations Denied.

Mrs. Capel-Smith denied that she had sat with Major Dyer at 2 o'clock in the morning after a dance in her motor-car in a garage with the lights turned off. Her husband had never remonstrated with her about such a thing.

"My mother and father have known for years how unhappy I have been," continued Mrs. Capel-Smith, "but I tried to do as much as possible for the sake of my small son." She denied that she had ever been in the bathroom with Major Dyer or in his bedroom, or that he had taken her in his arms and kissed her.

Her husband's divorce petition was served by surprise. He took (Continued on next column.)

WHY I DON'T RETIRE.

SORRY FOR THE IDLE RICH.

(BY ROBERT DOLLAR.)

[Mr. Robert Dollar, the 84-year-old American millionaire, lumber king, and shipowner, has had a career that is one of the romances of commerce. Born of Falkirk, Scotland, he began to work in the Canadian lumber camps at 14. He is now the head of half a dozen huge shipping and timber companies and is one of the biggest shipowners in the world. Mr. Dollar is, of course, very well known in Hong Kong.]

I have great sympathy for what I call the unfortunate idle rich. I claim that we were all put in this world to work and to produce results—and by results I mean the results of work that counts, not just the accumulating of money, but doing things that will enable us to say before we die that we left the world a little better than we found it. If we can conscientiously say that then our life has been a success.

But I claim that this cannot be accomplished except by continuous, persistent hard work. This I have done, as I have earned my own living since I was 14 years of age. I can write from the experience that comes of so-called hard knocks, and I claim that this hard experience made a man of me.

Why don't I retire? Because of sheer determination to succeed and do things. I claim it would have been nothing short of a crime for me to have retired when I reached the age of 60, because I have accomplished far more during the last 20 years of my life than I did before I reached my 60th birthday. I was put into the world for a purpose and that was not to loaf and spend my time in so-called pleasure, which I call idleness.

I shall give only one illustration of the good of persistently continuing to work. I was 80 years old when I thought out the practicability of starting a passenger steamship line of eight steamers to run around the world, in one direction. It has been in operation now four and a half years and has succeeded. We have celebrated our 100 trips around the world, the vessels sailing at the 24 ports of call on the minute every 15 days, and at the ports of four different nations. The reason I mention this is that every shipowner told me it could not be done. Was it not better to have kept on working hard and to have accomplished this than to have been sitting at home in slovenly idleness? So, for all those reasons I hope to continue working till I have my last day on earth, and to wake up next morning in the other world.—*Daily Mail*.

the child away. The petition was afterwards dismissed for want of prosecution.

"I resolved then that I would rather be dead than live with him again," exclaimed Mrs. Capel-Smith.

She remembered when her husband telegraphed to her that the boy was ill. She thought the message was a trap and that he would kidnap her.

A cross-examination by Mr. Singleton, K.C., Mrs. Capel-Smith said the affectionate letters she wrote to her husband in India were mere subterfuge to postpone the time when their separation must come.

"When," said Mrs. Capel-Smith, "my husband cabled that he did not get more affectionate letters he was coming home I wrote as many as I could, using all the affectionate terms I could and putting different dates on the letters. I asked him to cable to me only to make certain that he was still in India."

When it was mentioned that Major Capel-Smith had kept a copy of a love-letter he had sent to his wife, Mr. Justice Swift remarked: "I have never heard anything so extraordinary."

Mrs. Capel-Smith remarked that she regarded Major Dyer as a very good friend.

Mr. Singleton: Are you anxious to marry Major Dyer?—No.

Judge's Warning.

Mrs. Capel-Smith next spoke of the night when her husband and his two officer friends entered her house.

Mr. Justice Swift: The greatest outrage was committed when those three men entered that house. They were lucky not to have been committed to prison for burglary. It is well that I had not the duty to deal with them or they would have been sorry.

At this point the jury stopped the case and formally found a verdict in favour of Major Dyer. Judgment was entered accordingly with costs.

Mr. Hilbery: Will your lordship issue some sort of a warning, because Mrs. Capel-Smith says she goes about in fear.

Mr. Justice Swift: There should be no need to warn anybody, but if anything is said or done to cause the slightest fear to Mrs. Capel-Smith the person responsible will be brought before me and will go to prison and stay there until he or she has purged his or her contempt. Let everybody take care!



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CINEMA NEWS.

THE BOY FRIEND.

"The Boy Friend" comes to the World to-day. The heroine, a young village girl, longs for the thrill of city life, and insists on leaving home to go to New York. All other means having failed to dissuade her, "the boy friend" and her parents get together, and with the aid of a book on etiquette, give a party in her honour, hoping to prove to her that small town folk can be just as interesting as New York people. Marceline Day and John Harron take the leading roles, and the cast includes Gertrude Astor, and George E. Arthur.

Pola, Queen Of "Euritania."

"Forbidden Paradise" with Pola Negri, the star of "Hotel Imperial," will be the chief attraction at the Star to-day and tomorrow. Miss Negri is seen as the Queen of a small European country, a masterful and efficient sovereign who meets the intrigues and deceptions of court life with an iron hand. She also has a decided penchant for handsome young men, which adds spice to the story. Rod La Rocque plays a soldier of the Queen's army and Adolphe Menjou the Queen's chancellor. A feature of the production is the appearance of several hundred horsemen who give exhibitions of daring riding.

GREAT NEW POLICE INQUIRY.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

Police methods, both in London and in every part of the country, are to be the subject of the greatest inquiry ever set on foot in England, writes the *Lobby* correspondent of the *Daily Express*. It may last a year.

The whole police system will be the subject of a comprehensive and ruthless inquiry by a royal commission of eminent people. The terms, reference, and procedure of the commission are already being considered.

Woman Member.

The Home Secretary has promised that he would announce the details before Parliament rises for the recess.

The Home Secretary is anxious that the Commission should be a non-political body, and it is certain to include one woman.

Generally the commission will sit in London, but as its work will cover police administration throughout the country, there may be sittings in the provinces.

All the methods of taking evidence, making arrests, and preparing prosecutions will be inquired into. So-called "third degree" methods will be specially investigated.

At the beginning of the inquiry the commission will invite the heads of the metropolitan and chief provincial police forces to explain the system of administration now in force.

CANTON'S LIGHT AND WATER.**PUBLIC COMPANIES CRITICISED.**

HIGH OFFICIAL RESIGNS.

HIS EFFORTS NOT APPRECIATED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Aug. 6th.

Mr. Fung Wai, Chief of the Municipal Bureau of Public Utilities, has tendered his resignation to the Municipality of Canton. His resignation was due to the numerous complaints lodged against him by the citizens because of his inability to make the Canton Water Company and the Canton Electric and Power Company keep up adequate water and electricity supplies. It will be remembered that a great number of clients of the Water Company have not been able to get a drop of water from the pipes for several months. The electric lighting system has also been for the past week and more in an unsatisfactory condition.

In his letter of resignation to Mr. Lin Wen Kai, Mayor of Canton, Mr. Fung says that he has done all he possibly could to improve the public utility service of the city. He complained bitterly of the management of the Water Company and said, in part:

"When the Canton Water Company was first organized, its aim was to supply water to the people in Saikwan only. But it gradually extended its piping system to the Old City, New City and to Tungshan without increasing the output of its plant. Now maloes have been and are being everywhere constructed and modern buildings, often several stories in height, have been erected throughout the city. The present consumption is ten times what it was formerly. Whenever the weather is hot, there is always a shortage of water. It was because of these unsatisfactory conditions that the Government decided to build a reservoir in Tungshan and supply the people there as well as those in the Old and New Cities with an adequate amount of water. Although the site has been selected and the necessary equipment has been bought, the Purchasing Committee of the Municipality, to which the work was entrusted, has not been able to get any one to undertake the construction of the building. Even if the work is started now, three months will be required to complete it. It is obvious then that for the next three months at least nothing can be done to increase the supply of water in the places mentioned."

"The Canton Water Company, a private firm, has been warned time and again about its inadequate supply of water to the people of the city. It has been ordered to maintain the water pressure in the supply pipes up to at least 105 lbs. per sq. in.; to burn a good grade of coal; and to accept no more new customers. But to all these Government orders, the Company has remained stubbornly indifferent. The insufficiency of water supply is, therefore, due to two reasons, bad management and the limited capacity of the output."

Mr. Fung Wai has become discouraged at the adverse conditions under which he has been working. He complained of the reactionary forces setting themselves against his plans for the betterment of the Canton community. As regards the failure of the electric lighting system, he said that the Canton Electric and Power Co. has really the capacity to supply the necessary current but generating machines get out of order so frequently that their failure has been causing no little inconvenience and hardship of the people of the city. "Furthermore," he said, "there are plenty of people who rely on their strength and position habitually to steal electricity, thus rendering the maintenance of the required current very difficult."

Following these complaints, the electric lighting system of Canton has been functioning normally since yesterday. Canton was its well itself once again last night. As to Mr. Fung Wai, who has had to bear all the blame for the irregularities in these services, for which he is not responsible, it is not known whether the Canton Municipal Government will accept his resignation or not. So far, no reply has been forthcoming from Mayor Lin.

CANTON AND THE BOYCOTT.**AN AUTOCRATIC COMMITTEE.**

MINOR CONCESSION ALLOWED TO MERCHANTS.

PROTESTS DISREGARDED.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, August 6th.

The boycott against Japanese goods in Canton is being prosecuted with increasing vigour. The Committee on the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan which is the moving spirit in this movement has organized several groups of young street lecturers. These youthful orators, after receiving instruction at the Headquarters of the Committee, harangue the crowds each evening in the busiest maloo corners of the city. They carry flags, banners, badges and other signs supplied by the Committee that controls them. After each lecture they distribute pamphlets and handbills to their listeners, explaining their reasons for the boycott.

Sunday was supposed to be the last day for registration of unsold Japanese goods in Canton. But what percentage of the merchants have complied with the order and registered their Japanese goods with the Committee the writer has not been able to ascertain. The merchants do not object so much to having their Japanese goods registered with the Committee as to paying 30 per cent. of the cost of the boycotted goods which the Committee has seen fit to demand. They have appealed to the Commissioner of Police, to the Municipal Kuomintang, and other Government organs of influence to have the payment of the 30 per cent. cancelled, but all in vain. The Committee has now announced that the 30 per cent. may be paid in instalments. Five per cent. may be paid at the time of registration; ten per cent. within one month from the date of registration; and the rest of the 15 per cent. within two months after the date of registration. The Committee have been pleased to consider that this ought to lessen the hardship of the merchants and put an end to their complaints.

Pickets have now been organized to make the boycott effective. They consist of six groups and are distributed at various points of the city. Thus at the Canton-Hankow Railroad Station, the Kwangnam Railroad Station, Canton-Hong Kong steamship wharves, the various river junks wharves, and at the front of the Customs House, pickets are watching against any possible smuggling of Japanese goods into Canton. So far a certain amount of Japanese goods have been found and brought to the Central Police Station.

TYPHOON AT TOKYO.**TWENTY DEAD: WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.**

Tokyo, August 2nd.

For the past three days, says a United Press message, the worst typhoon in 20 years has been raging in the crowded Tokyo metropolitan district.

Twenty are known to be dead as a result of landslides and other accidents due to the typhoon. Several railway tunnels have collapsed, embankments have been washed away, and communications of all kinds have been seriously damaged.

The estimated total damage at the present time runs to \$10,000,000, according to the Metropolitan Police Headquarters.

Poor people living in the low-lying portions of Tokyo are being particularly afflicted by the torrential rains. These districts close to the edge of Tokyo Bay, were likewise especially a centre of trouble at the time of the 1923 earthquake when the subsequent fires cost many thousands of lives and wiped out all buildings.

Railway and telegraph workers are fighting a hard battle with the elements, but there is small chance of gains until the fury of the typhoon subsides.

DOING BUSINESS IN CANTON.**INSTONE BANKING CORPORATION'S DIFFICULTIES.**

CANTON DEPOSITORS REPAID.

The Instone Banking Corporation still finds itself in considerable difficulties with the Canton Government owing to the fact that its two branches at Shekhi and Canton respectively have not been accepted by the British Consul for registration on his list of foreign firms and must, therefore, in the opinion of the Chinese authorities, register as Chinese concerns and accept the jurisdiction of Chinese courts and government. The refusal to register resulted in the two branches being sealed up by the Police.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce was eventually allowed to act as receiver for the Canton branch. The depositors have all been paid. Mr. Instone Brewer, the President of the Corporation, informed us on his return from Canton yesterday, with the exception of three small deposits amounting to \$135. The Chamber of Commerce is holding this sum and the balance, which amounts to \$28,000 has again been sealed up in the vaults of the bank—and there it will stay, say the local authorities, until the branch is registered as a Chinese concern or until the British Consul makes a formal application for the money.

The Corporation's other branch at Shekhi was to be opened yesterday for the payment of depositors. Unfortunately for the bank it is short of cash in its vaults by about the \$28,000 in the Canton branch.

"Our difficulty is that we have bought the premises at a cost of \$102,000 and if auctioned they may go at any price. We certainly could not expect more than \$20,000, and that means a big loss," said Mr. Brewer.

"Besides that," he added, "there is the difficulty of collecting the very considerable sums of money due to us. We hope, however, to circumvent trouble in that direction."

Mr. Brewer was still firm in his opinion that the Corporation would not accept Chinese Registration.

A WANDERING JEW.**MANY ADVENTURES AS STOWAWAY.****FATAL FASCINATION OF HONG KONG.**

A man of Jewish nationality named Isaac Ekman, who may well be described as a "wandering Jew" was charged before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning with attempting to stowaway from Hong Kong.

Sub-Insp. Elston gave an interesting account of Ekman's history when he told the Court that the vagrant first came under the notice of the Police in January of this year. He was then a vagrant and was sent to the House of Detention. After two weeks, the Jewish Society here applied for his release.

The next the Police heard of Isaac was when in March the Manila Authorities deported him back to Hong Kong for entering the Island as a stowaway. This curious victim of wanderlust then made his way to Shanghai, but somehow or the other, he seemed to be attracted by Hong Kong and came back as a stowaway in April. Not satisfied with this, he managed to hide himself in a steamer bound for Saigon. He got there safely, but the Saigon Authorities arrested him and sent him back to Hong Kong.

Isaac's last escapade was on July 30th, when he hid himself in a B.I. boat bound for Singapore, but before the steamer sailed, he was arrested.

Major Willson fined the wanderer \$50 or in default four weeks' imprisonment.

ROUND THE POLICE COURTS.**HEAVY HAUL OF OPIUM.**

CARRIER FINED \$9,000.

A big haul of 173 tacks of prepared and raw opium was made by an Indian Constable shortly after midnight on Sunday. In the ordinary course of duty the Indian constable stopped a ricksha carrying a Chinese passenger. The man had two tins with him which the constable opened for examination. He found in them the contraband neatly packed.

Appearing before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy yesterday morning the man claimed that he was only a carrier. He said that he was to bring the opium from Wuchow and was to receive a few dollars for his "trouble." He was not a principal in the smuggling of contraband.

His Worship imposed fines totaling \$9,000 in default of which eight months' hard labour would have to be served. He also made an order for the opium to be confiscated.

TWO GUNNERS AND AN INDIAN CHAUFFEUR.

Two soldiers of the Royal Artillery, stationed at Lyemooon Barracks were before Mr. R. E. Lindell with alleged assault of an Indian chauffeur last Saturday night.

It was stated in evidence that the defendants engaged the car from Causeway Bay to Shaikwan. On arrival at their destination, one of the gunners tendered a \$3 note to the motor-driver and asked for change. The Indian told him that he had no change, whereupon the two soldiers walked away without paying their fare.

The Indian stopped them, and the two soldiers were accused of having assaulted the driver. A police whistle was blown and Gunner Brien was arrested, the other making good his escape.

Gunner J. Timmony, R.A., was fined \$5 for losing his temper and striking the Indian Chauffeur, and was ordered to pay \$2 being the legal fare while Gunner J. Brien, who pleaded not guilty was discharged.

His Worship remarked that he was satisfied that the Indian chauffeur had caused the trouble by not returning the change from the \$3 when he was handed the money, and therefore he was not entitled to any compensation.

AWAKENED BY HIS DOG.

Mr. Edward Cunningham, of No. 23, Robinson Road was awakened early yesterday morning at about 5 a.m. by the sounds of his dog barking furiously. On getting up he saw an intruder making off with an over-coat from his room. He immediately raised an alarm and the thief jumped from the verandah of his room to the kitchen roof below a drop of some 15 feet. His escape was foiled by an Indian watchman, who on hearing the alarm, rushed to the spot and intercepted the thief.

The intruder appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindell yesterday morning and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

LOITERING ABOUT THE CENTRAL POLICE STATION.

A number of petty larcenies have been reported at the Central Police Station recently, and yesterday evening, a Chinese was seen to be walking aimlessly about the second floor above the charge-room. He was pounced upon by a Chinese lunk and taken to the charge room, where the jacket he had on was identified as having been stolen from the Station.

In answer to his Worship, Detective-Sergeant Flattery said that the defendant had two previous convictions.

When challenged the defendant admitted them and said that he was in jail for two weeks two years ago. His Worship replied that it was not two weeks but six, and sentenced the defendant to two months' hard labour.

SIR HUGH CLIFFORD.

POPULARITY IN MALAYA.

GOOD WISHES FOR HIS HOLIDAY.

His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the Straits Settlements and High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, leaves for home on holiday by the P. & O. mail steamer *Kawapindi* which sails from Singapore on Thursday afternoon (July 28th), says the *Times of Malaya*. Sir Hugh's holiday is well deserved, for His Excellency came to Malaya from Government House, Colombo, without first taking a holiday to Europe. Mention of Sir Hugh's previous post as Governor of Ceylon reminds us that he gave tangible proof of his great love for Malaya when he vacated Government House, Colombo, for Government House, Singapore, the Ceylon appointment being generally looked upon as senior to the Malayan appointment although Malaya to-day is a far more important part of the British Empire than is Ceylon.

Anyway, Sir Hugh, like Caesar, came, saw and conquered, or, in other words, very promptly wiped out the public uneasiness, if not general irritation, which Sir Laurence Guillemard had brought about by his mysterious Devolution policy, which policy seemed to many plain folk to be more an effort to lower the status of the Chief Secretary, F.M.S., than an attempt to carry out some sound policy for the general good of British Malaya. Sir Hugh Clifford, as our readers will recall, had a most hearty welcome to Malaya. Much of it was the welcome which one gives to an old and trusted friend, but some of it undoubtedly was engendered by a sense of great relief at Sir Laurence Guillemard's departure. Sir Laurence having, owing to his "secret policy," lost public trust and confidence.

Not only did Sir Hugh very quickly remove all public irritation and uneasiness, but, besides restoring public confidence in the head of the administration, he very promptly set himself to the task of speeding up the wheels of the administrative machine. Sir Hugh Clifford made very clear that the Head of a Government Department had to do, to use a vulgarism, his "job of work" without excuses and certain action which His Excellency has taken has had a most salutary effect. Furthermore, Sir Hugh Clifford very soon proved himself to be no satrap. He met and mingled with the men of all communities and soon word flew round amongst the Oriental communities of Malaya that the country had a "Tuan Gubano" who was most sympathetic and most kindly disposed towards Orientals. The leaders of every Oriental community in Malaya, therefore, felt that if they had any complaint or grievance, they would find a sympathetic friend in Sir Hugh and that belief greatly has helped towards peace and unity in Malaya. Sir Hugh Clifford is now going on a really well deserved holiday and with him will go the good wishes of everyone in Malaya, one and all hoping that his holiday will so greatly benefit him that he will return to Malaya strengthened and refreshed for his important task of not only governing Malaya, but of guiding the high destiny of this country. We may add that persistent rumour has had it that Sir Hugh will not return to Malaya as his health has not been good lately. We believe that these rumours are idle exaggerations and we know that Sir Hugh Clifford so loves Malaya that it is his determination to return to Malaya and serve the country for the balance of the term of his office.

THE GRAND TATTOO.

FIRST REHEARSAL TO-DAY.

The first rehearsal of the scenario of the Grand Tattoo will be held to-day at 5.30 p.m. in the St. George Hall of the City Hall, a second rehearsal will be held at the same place and hour on Thursday.

The scenario, of which we have already published an outline, is to be undertaken by the Philharmonic Society and the Amateur Dramatic Club, and an appeal has been published for the services of other ladies and gentlemen who are willing to take part and help to make the Tattoo a success.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST, to TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1928. [6560]

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned Certificates for 300 Shares in this Company, standing in the Name of JOHN MACNAB, Deceased, late of 2, GLENCAIRN DRIVE, POLLOCKSHIELDS, GLASGOW, have been LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the following Share Certificates be not forthcoming, Other Certificates for the Said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter No Other will be acknowledged:—

Share No.	No.
Certificate for 15	4822-4836
" 20	4837-4850
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" 50	2154-22003
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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 7th, 1928.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.

From time to time reports of communist activities are received from various parts of the Southern Provinces. Recently there was considerable apprehension in the Swatow district on the discovery of plots to overthrow the existing régime there, and yesterday came the information from our Chinese correspondent that groups of men who have been hiding in the mountainous country on the borders of Kwangtung and Hunan were pillaging the small cities and villages in that neighbourhood. These men are regarded as communists and are doubtless part of the rabble which was formerly supported by the agents of the Soviet for political purposes, but there is little reason to believe that they are now actuated by any political principle, however perverted. The leaders are more probably professional bandits whose ranks have been recruited from disbanded or defeated armies and by the flossam and jetsam thrown up during the past three years of chaos in China. They wait their chance to attack and rob the peaceful inhabitants of the country districts and their most favourable opportunity, of course, comes when there is trouble in the local garrisons. This was

the case in the disturbances on the Hunan-Kwangtung border. A number of troops mutinied and immediately joined forces with the irregulars on the hillsides. Between them they were strong enough to set up a form of Government over several small towns. They attacked and captured Chenchow, a city of some importance and even threatened to invade Kwangtung upon the grand scale. Fortunately the Kwangtung military authorities took prompt action and defeated, and scattered the outlaws and danger for the moment is averted. There is little doubt, however, that these men will come together again and form once more something in the nature of a small army. It is very satisfactory to learn that a systematic attempt is to be made to round them up, but they will never be effectively dispersed by military action. They have been brought into existence by unstable conditions and bad trade. They will not disappear entirely until an orderly administration is established throughout the country and any man who is willing to work is guaranteed safety and a reasonable reward for his labour.

IN CANTON.

Residents in Canton are suffering from several minor forms of inconvenience just now. Something has gone wrong in their electric light works and parts of the city remain in darkness during the evening hours to the great detriment of the business of the restaurant proprietors. Then there has been a shortage of water and the pressure in the water mains has been so inadequate that few people living on the second and third storeys of houses have been able to secure supplies from the water taps. The lack of electric light at night-time is an encouragement to pick-pockets and other bad characters and a great hindrance to the police so that the city is not a particularly pleasant or safe place in which to take a stroll after night-fall. Martial law has been declared owing to the constant fear of communist intrigue. This simply means, of course, that there are extra police patrols and that anyone is liable to be stopped and searched in the streets, but these necessary precautions do not lead to a feeling of confidence that all is well.

The communists as an organised force are not likely to give trouble, but a few agitators and agents with money to distribute can do a tremendous amount of harm under present conditions, owing to the favourable material in the shape of the unemployed and poverty-stricken upon which they have to work. It was the general impression a week or two ago that Marshal Li Tsai Hsin would not return to Canton, but he has now telegraphed that he hopes to be back by the middle of the present month. It is to be hoped that he will not be delayed and that Dr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will also take up his work again in the Province next week according to programme. The time is not auspicious for the responsible heads of the Kwangtung Government to be away from Canton and the sooner they return the more quickly will the anxiety of the public be allayed.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory, stated:—
Pressure changes are slight since this morning. The depression has partially filled up.
Local Forecast: S.W. winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.

The open air concert at the Kowloon Cricket Club which was to have been held last Saturday but was cancelled owing to the unsettled weather will take place next Saturday evening—weather permitting.

Among passengers arriving here by the Dollar Steamship Liner *President Cleveland* yesterday was Mr. Isaac Dolbouro from Manila. Mr. Dolbouro is a prominent merchant of Shanghai. Among passengers passing through on the s.s. *President Lincoln* are Messrs. Nicolas Osmena and E. Osmena, sons of Senator Sergio Osmena, a very prominent politician in the Philippine Islands. These two gentlemen are proceeding to Shanghai to join Senate President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Islands and party, who are travelling from San Francisco to Manila on the s.s. *President Pierce*.

Yesterday's bad weather prevented an outdoor game of any sort being played and most people spent the Bank Holiday in armchairs with feet up. A few venturesome spirits braved the elements and embarked upon bathing picnics. Among those that proved very enjoyable, despite the worst that the rain could do, was that arranged for the St. Andrews Church Congregation to Junk Bay and quite a good number turned up. Incidentally when they got to their destination they found a crowd of about seven other launches anchored off that very pleasant beach and the water alive with swimmers.

R.A.S.C. DEPARTURES.

"SHA FORCE" BARRACK OFFICER GOING HOME?

It is understood that Captain H. Fogg, O.B.E., M.C., of the Royal Army Service Corps, will sail for home in the course of the next fortnight.

Captain Fogg is the Officer in charge of Barracks in Kowloon and since his arrival with a barrack staff in April last year he has been in charge of units of the Shanghai Defence Force, which were in the early days quartered at the Peninsula Hotel, military hirings at Kowloon City, and at Shamshuipo Camp. All the hirings have now been surrendered and only one unit, the Queen's Royal Regiment, is now left of the original "Shaforce" troops.

Lieut. C. H. Atkins, M.B.E., who is the Officer in charge of R.A.S.C. services for the regular Garrison stationed on the Island and at Whitefield Barracks, Kowloon, will also, it is understood, be leaving Hong Kong this trooping season.

VIENNA'S WATER SUPPLY.

ALPINE SOURCES TO BE SUPPLEMENTED.

During the last few years Vienna has spread greatly, and as a large number of new public bathing establishments have been opened by the municipality, and ever-growing quantities of water are consumed, the day may not be far off when the supplies from the Alpine sources at Kaiserbrunn, in Nether Austria, and another Alpine spring from the Hochschwab, the highest mountain in Styria, will no longer suffice.

While the capital has always been noted for the excellence of its water, Professor Grassberger has proved that the supplies from the Alps are by no means so wholesome as one generally believes. It is therefore intended that a further water-supply shall not come from the mountains, but shall consist of underground water to be found in the surroundings of the village of Grammat-Neusiedl, in the South-East of Nether Austria. The investigations of experts show that the subterranean water of that place is at least equal to that of the Alpine sources.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S CLAIM.

£300 A YEAR FOR HIS CHILDREN.

RESIGNATION FROM FIRM OF TATA.

Mr. Shapurji Durabji Saklatvala, of St. Albans Villas, Highgate-road, Highgate, M.P. for North Battersea, was the plaintiff in an action heard in the Chancery Division before Mr. Justice Astbury on July 12th.

He claimed from Mr. Richard Tilden Smith, of Adelaide House, King William-street, City, a declaration that by virtue of an agreement signed by Mr. Smith, dated September 18th, 1923, Mr. Smith was bound to pay to him for the maintenance and education of his five children the sum of £300 per annum from January 1st, 1928, until January 1st, 1931.

Mr. Croom-Johnson, K.C., for Mr. Saklatvala, said that Mr. Saklatvala was formerly departmental manager at £750 a year for Tata, Limited, which carried on a large business with India. Mr. Smith had business connections with the company and was desirous that Mr. Saklatvala should resign his appointment with Tata, and on September 18th, 1923, he did resign.

The agreement then made, on which Mr. Saklatvala sued, was contained in a letter from Mr. Smith in which the following occurred: "You are to tender your resignation of the appointment you hold with Tata Limited on my undertaking to see that your family is provided for to the extent of £300 per annum (to be used for the maintenance and education of your children) for the next fifteen years."

"This sum I hereby guarantee will be forthcoming as from January 1st, 1928, payable to you monthly. I shall also see that the mortgage for £900 on your house, St. Albans-villas, Highgate-road, is taken over, and you may rest assured that these arrangements will be carried out, for which I make myself, my heirs, and executors responsible."

Political Activities.
In September, 1923, some objection was being made to Mr. Saklatvala being identified with the business in London by reason of his political activities. It was suggested that he should resign, but he declined. He had made great sacrifices for the particular views which he held, and the £350 constituted a very considerable portion of his total income.

When he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for a speech which he made in Hyde Park at the time of the General Strike, arrangements were made for the payment of the instalments under the agreement to his wife while he was in prison.

In 1926 Mr. Saklatvala was approached by Sir William Bull (one of the trustees in the deed of settlement relied on by the defence) to give details of his personal expenditure and of his family. He was told the purpose of this, except that Mr. Smith told him that he was going to India, and that he intended to see the members of the Tata family there, and would see whether he could arrange with the Tata family for a settlement of some money on Mr. Saklatvala's family.

The hearing was adjourned.

INDIAN PURDAH SYSTEM

CRITICISED.

GIRLS DOOMED TO EARLY DEATH.

"Between the ages of 15 and 20 years, for every boy that dies of tuberculosis, six girls die," states the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation in a recent report. Referring to the reason for this appalling mortality the Health Officer states: "I am convinced that it is the retention of the purdah system in the densely populated gullies of a congested city that dooms so many young girls to an early death from tuberculosis. In less densely populated areas, where detached houses with compounds are possible, the purdah system could be adhered to without seriously affecting the health of the inmates of the zenana."

"In a great city, it is difficult to secure absolute privacy without shutting out light and air, as houses in narrow lanes and gullies are almost certain to be overlooked. Consequently the zenana is usually situated in the inner portion of the house, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated, but effectively screened from observation."

"Another very important factor in the aetiology of tuberculosis among girls and young women is early marriage, which subjects immature females to the strain of repeated pregnancies and prolonged periods of lactation."

TRIPLE DEATH SENTENCE.

SECOND IN EIGHT MONTHS

MEN WHO MURDERED AGED DRUGGIST.

Percival Leonard Taylor, aged 34, painter, James Weaver, aged 31, hawker, and George Thomas Donovan, aged 31, motor mechanic, were at Sussex Assizes sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Avory for the murder of Mr. Friend Ernest Smith, aged 67, a retired wholesale druggist, of Norfolk Road, Brighton.

Mr. Smith died on May 13th from injuries received on April 14th. He was attacked on the Brighton front, taken to the downs in a motor-car, and robbed.

Mr. Justice Avory, summing up, said it was always open to a jury to return a verdict of manslaughter if there was evidence to justify such a verdict. It could not be justified merely because the jury wished to avoid the responsibility of returning a verdict of murder.

If they could possibly come to the conclusion that the blows were inflicted with something soft and not in the nature of a weapon, and if they could conscientiously come to the conclusion that those who inflicted the injury did not intend any grievous bodily harm, it would be possible to justify a verdict of manslaughter.

"In saying this," said Mr. Justice Avory, "I know I am stretching the law in favour of the accused men."

The jury were absent for 40 minutes before returning a verdict of Murder against all three prisoners.

Mr. Justice Avory said that he had given the jury an opportunity to find them guilty of some crime less than murder, but they had had the courage to return what he believed to be the true verdict.

Prisoners Nearly Collapsed.

When the jury's verdict was announced Weaver and Donovan almost collapsed. Weaver crossed himself and exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" while Donovan buried his face in his arms. Taylor received the verdict without flinching.

The judge directed that Taylor should be executed at Pentonville and Weaver and Donovan at Wandsworth.

As the men were being led below Weaver collapsed completely, and a woman in court also collapsed.

THREE EXECUTIONS.

NO INSTANCE IN 40 YEARS.

Three criminals have not been executed in England for the murder of the same person for more than forty years, though this is the second instance in less than eight months of three men being sentenced to death for the murder of one man. Late December John Rowlands, Edward Rowlands and Daniel Driscoll were sentenced to death at Cardiff for the murder of David Lewis, a rugby footballer and boxer. Driscoll and Edward Rowlands were hanged in January, but John Rowlands became insane after the trial and was sent to a criminal lunatic asylum. There have been many double executions, the most notable in recent years being those of Mrs. Edith Thompson and Frederick Bywaters in January, 1923, for the murder of Mrs. Thompson's husband, and of Browne and Kennedy on May 31st last for the murder of Constable Gutteridge.

BUDDHA MISSION.

PLAN FOR MONASTERY IN LONDON.

An important event in the history of Buddhism in Ceylon is the dispatch of the first Buddhist mission to England. The mission is composed of some of the most distinguished scholars of the Vidya-daya (Pali) Oriental College, the leading institution of its kind in the East, and its main object is to promote the construction of a Buddhist Vihara (Monastery) in London. Steps in this direction have already been taken by the purchase of a piece of land, the collection of funds, and the creation of a sympathetic atmosphere by means of meetings, lectures, and other forms of propaganda.

It is felt, however, by the high Buddhist authorities in Ceylon that something more is necessary if the message of the Buddha is to be carried sufficiently far. Why the presence of these authorised missionaries is necessary is the fact that a member of any other religion can only be admitted to the Buddhist faith as a convert by the regular member of the priesthood (Sangha). The three priests composing the mission are recognized scholars, and have a sufficient knowledge of English for all practical purposes.

THE HORROR OF AIR RAIDS.

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON AT THE MERCY OF ANY NATION.

DEADLY NEW GAS.

Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., a distinguished scientist, and Lord Halsbury, a barrister, made the peers' flesh creep on July 11th with their forecasts of what may happen in the next war. They discussed air attacks on London.

Lord Rayleigh suggested the making of preparations in case of London being evacuated, and added: "People will say, 'You cannot evacuate London.' London will be evacuated. Possibly masses of people will flock out of London. The only question is whether they will flock out tramping on one another, or in an orderly, effective manner."

Gas-proof Buildings.
The principal buildings should be made gas-proof, and means might be devised of sucking the gas away through the sewers of London.

The Earl of Halsbury said that it was his duty, late in the war, to consider plans for the bombardment of Germany. The recent accident at Hamburg had shown what might be done by an escape of poison gas in a town.

"Taking London, in the triangle between Chalk Farm, Clapham Junction, and the docks," he went on, "the total of phosgene gas required to produce a lethal atmosphere over the whole of that area up to a height of forty feet is under 3,000 tons. Yet phosgene gas, for purposes of war, is as out of date as a blunderbuss. He described a new gas so deadly that a concentration of one part in ten million parts of air would probably incapacitate a man in a minute. With this gas only forty tons would be needed instead of 2,000. Multiply it by ten," he added, "and you still have something in the nature of 400 tons to do the thing ten times over."

A Bomb Filled with this poison gas, dropped in Piccadilly-circus, would kill every man, woman, and child in an area from Regent's Park to the Thames.

"My statements are based on the War Office 'Manual of Medical Aspects of Chemical Warfare,' price ninepence. My one suggestion is it should be given away. If every adult in this country were to read that, you might have such a wave of indignation and righteous horror that people would do anything to make some agreement which put these things under international control and prevent their use in warfare."

"Ask any expert, and he will agree with me, that at the present moment London is at the mercy of any nation, reasonably close, which is evilly disposed enough to come and obliterate it, and that London could be absolutely and completely obliterated."

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying for the Government, agreed that the horrors depicted by Lord Halsbury were not without foundation, but there were other dangers. "There are dangers," he said, "of our alarming the public mind, even of panic. I do not think there is any occasion for panic or over-alarming the public mind. The last war has not been said in defence."

KING OF FASHION

ABDICATES.

POIRET SAYS HE IS NOT NECESSARY.

Paris is losing one of her most familiar personalities in M. Paul Poiret. He is severing himself from the world of fashion over which he has held sway for so many years, and is retiring to the country.

"My work is over; I am no longer necessary," he said to a pressman in his beautiful apartment in the Avenue Montaigne, where already furniture removers are at work, and priceless treasures of art, which once adorned the rooms, stand in packing-cases.

"I am leaving a Paris which is no longer the Paris I have known. I shall go into the country, where I have bought an old chateau surrounded by fairy-like gardens."

"Paris has become like a holiday resort, filled with foreigners of every nationality. The woman of to-day has lost the art of dressing beautifully. She does not pay the same attention to clothes. She puts her faith in beauty treatments and the care of the coiffure."

"The sweaters and the sports suit have replaced the lovely creations of the past. Modern clothes are practical, probably because women themselves are more practical, go in for sports, and think more of the comfort of their dresses than of their elegance."

HOSTILITIES CEASE IN THE NORTH.

MANCHURIA'S DEMANDS FROM THE NATIONALISTS.

EXTREMISTS REFUSE INVITATION TO PLENARY SESSION.

CHIANG KAI SHEK'S THREE TASKS.

Chiang Kai Shek is reported to have failed in his attempt to persuade the extremist members to attend the Central Executive Council. Koo Meng Yu has given him a definite refusal. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has now returned to Nanking from Shanghai.

Before leaving he granted an interview, in which he expressed the view that all outstanding questions would be thoroughly discussed by the Fifth Plenary Session. He has set himself three tasks to perform, to put an end to civil war, class struggles and mutual suspicion among the party leaders.

Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang has put forward three conditions which must be fulfilled in order to take the Three Eastern Provinces under Nationalist control. In these conditions he shows quite clearly that Manchuria has no intention of coming completely under Nationalist government from Nanking, without having any share in the administration of her own people. In addition to demanding the cessation of hostilities within the Great Wall, and placing the care of Northern troops in this region as a responsibility on the Nationalists, Marshal Chang Hsueh Liang states that the Manchurian political commission must be chosen by the Manchurian people, and the Nationalist Government must obtain the consent of Manchuria for any action it may take there.

Chiang Kai Shek is reported to have stopped military operations against the Northern forces within the Great Wall on the grounds that Chang Tsung Chang is now retiring into private life, and his troops can therefore be reorganised and become part of the Nationalist army.

CHANG HSUEH LIANG'S THREE CONDITIONS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6th.

According to a report from foreign sources General Chang Hsueh Liang has told Mr. Feng Pen Jen that in order to extend the Nationalist regime to the Three Eastern Provinces three steps must be taken, namely, (1) military actions within the Great Wall must be terminated and the Nationalist Government should take the responsibility of reorganising and maintaining the Shantung-Chihli remnants, (2) the members of the Manchurian political commission must be selected by Manchurian people, and (3) the Kuomintang party in Manchuria must obtain consent from the Manchurian Government before it proceeds with the popular movement towards Kuomintang principles.

PEACE IN THE NORTH.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

PEKING, Aug. 6th.

Reliable sources here report that Chiang Kai Shek has telegraphed to Pei Tsung Hsi to cease operations against the remnants of Chihli-Shantung forces inside the Great Wall, as Chang Tsung Chang is shortly retiring into private life. His troops can then be peacefully reorganised into Nationalist forces. Pei Tsung Hsi entered the German Hospital in the Legation Quarter on Saturday as a patient. He is not believed to be seriously ill.

MARSHAL CHIANG KAI SHEK'S TASKS.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6th.

Interviewed by the Kuo Min yesterday evening, Chiang Kai Shek stated that he was confident the various problems confronting the Kuomintang and the Government would be thoroughly thrashed out at the Fifth Plenary Session. He declared that he set himself the task of first putting an end to the many civil wars, so that the country may be enabled to devote itself to reconstruction.

His second task was to end all class struggles, which had been brought about by the Communists, and thirdly to dispel all mutual suspicion on the part of the various party leaders so as to bring about full co-operation.

SINKIANG COMMISSIONER.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, August 6th.

George Hsu Chien, Commissioner of Finance at Sinkiang has arrived at Shanghai.

A DEADLOCK AT NANKING.

FEARS OF REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK.

GRAVE OUTLOOK.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 6th.

Chiang Kai Shek returned to Nanking yesterday evening.

Mr. Sokolsky, in the North China Daily News, points out that the Fifth Plenary Session is meeting obstacles because of fundamental divisions in the party.

The purpose of Chiang Kai Shek's visit to Shanghai is in the hope of overcoming these differences of opinion as he did last December. The result in that case was that Governmental positions went outside the Kuomintang and dissatisfied Right Wing members went abroad, while prominent supporters of the Left Wing visited Europe.

But Wang Ching Wei and Chen Kung Po continued the campaign, endeavouring to influence the younger generation against the militarists and to build up a doctrine of the infallibility of the teaching of Sun Yat Sen. This caused serious apprehensions in the Centre Party owing to the growing strength of the Left Wing, who may combine with a powerful new party now being organised as the Kuomintang Communist Party.

The Centre Party will refuse to attend the Fifth Plenary Session if Chen Kung Po attends, while the Left Wing members will refuse to attend unless all their members are present. Therefore there is not a quorum, and this uncompromising attitude of the Centre Party in order to perpetuate itself in power at any cost seems to be risking either a rise of the Communists or a military dictatorship.

In all quarters except the Centre Party there is a demand for calling the Third Party Congress to elect a new Central Executive Committee. Mr. Sokolsky considers that such a congress would probably result in the division of the influence between the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and Feng Yu Hsiang, who probably would not be included in the C.E.C. and therefore would have no voice in determining its decisions.

"Unless some attention is paid to the increasingly powerful masses of opposition to the confusion prevailing at Nanking, a revolutionary outbreak in the country is imminent," Mr. Sokolsky asserts.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has never broken with the Left Wing. He has acted as a connecting link between all parties.

MILL STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

CONCILIATION FAILS.

LEADERS DEFEAT EXPERIMENT.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, August 6th.

The machines of eleven cotton mills were started up but the mills were reclosed when only fifty workers turned up. The strike committee set on foot a vigorous campaign against resumption of work.

A cable dated July 31st stated that the Mill-owners' Association have decided on the policy of reopening the mills in small groups, a start to be made next week, in order to see how the former employees respond.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN MANILA.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

THE MAYON ERUPTION.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

MANILA, August 6th.

Two very sharp earthquake shocks were felt in Manila last night, but no damage of note is reported in the city.

Apprehension is, however, felt on account of a possible connection between the shocks and the eruption of Mayon, which is two hundred miles to the south-east of Manila.

POLISH AVIATORS SAFE.

RESCUED BY GERMAN STEAMER.

PLANE DAMAGED IN CRASH.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

Lisbon, August 5th.

An early message from Warsaw reported the rescue of the two Polish airmen, Major Kubala and Major Idzikowski, who were attempting to fly the Atlantic from east to west. The rescue was effected by the German steamer Samos, which picked up the aviators 4.45 p.m. on August 4th.

It was at first reported that the plane was forced down in mid-Atlantic, but a later message fixes the position as 60 miles from Cape Finisterre. A faulty petrol feed was the cause of the descent.

Note Dropped On Deck.

Before descending the Poles flew over the Samos, and dropped a message on the deck requesting her to stand by and pick them up. The plane then struck the sea with considerable force, smashing the wings. The steamer took the aviators on board and towed the plane to Lexicoes, near Lisbon.

While on the ship Major Kubala fell and injured his arm, and was compelled to go to hospital at Lexicoes. However, both aviators expect to leave for Paris on August 6th.

BARDOLI DISPUTE SETTLED.

LAND TO BE RETURNED.

LAST MINUTE AGREEMENT.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BOMBAY, August 6th.

Within a few hours of the expiry of the time limit laid down by the Governor of Bombay, a settlement was announced of the Bardoli dispute.

The terms include an agreement by the buyers of land, which was forfeited owing to non-payment of taxes and sold by auction, to return such lands at cost price.

BANDITS' DARING ACT. VICTIMS RANSOMED.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

ATHENS, August 6th.

A message from Janina says that M. Venizelos, in accordance with the demand of Parliamentary candidates, is reported to have consented to pay the ransom for the release of Melas and Miltonas.

MEXICAN TOWNS DESTROYED.

SERIOUS EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

MEXICO CITY, August 6th.

A very violent earthquake in Mexico has partly destroyed the town of Pinotepa and done serious damage at Jamiltepec, Cacahuatpec, Tlaxiaca and Minzic.

TEAPOT DOME WITNESS.

OIL MAGNATE'S PERJURY.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

DENVER, Aug. 6th.

A Presidential warrant has been issued for the arrest and extradition of the oil magnate, Mr. Harry Blackmer, a missing witness in the Teapot Dome case.

He is at present living in France, and his extradition is being sought on a charge of perjury in connection with Income Tax returns.

NETTUNO CONVENTIONS.

ADOPTION BY JUGO-SLAVIA.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BELGRADE, Aug. 5th.

The Parliamentary Commission appointed to consider the Nettuno Conventions has adopted them by 16 votes to one.

OBITUARY.

SIR ROBERT HENRY HOBART.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

LONDON, Aug. 5th.

The death is announced of Sir Robert Henry Hobart, K.C.V.O.

SOCIALISM IN CONFERENCE.

CAPITALIST EXPLOITATION IN ASIA.

ATTACK ON FASCISM.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 5th.

Six hundred delegates, representing 32 countries, paraded the Brussels streets to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Labour and Socialist International Conference, in which considerable interest is being taken.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, the leader of the British delegation, and the President of the Congress, in his presidential address, said that the hour of testing was at hand, for the next Session of the League of Nations Assembly must agree to definite action or expedite to the world the plain fact that they have no serious intentions in their promises regarding disarmament and war.

Mr. Henderson urged the Assembly to repel "the dastardly attack of the Fascist Government in Italy on economic work."

Another speaker, M. Vandervelde (Belgium) declared that the International ought now to direct its attention to the Colonies of Asia and Africa "where European capitalists are exploiting the aboriginal proletariat."

RACE TOWARDS THE GRAVE.

LATE LORD DEERHURST'S DEBTS.

LOAN A "WILD GAMBLE."

Judgment was given in the claim by Mr. Lewis Schaverien, of East Grinstead, Sussex, formerly a money-lender, against the widow of the late Viscount Deerhurst, of Pirtton Hall, Worcestershire, from whom as executrix of her husband's estate he claimed £12,000 under an arrangement with Lord Deerhurst.

He alternatively claimed payment for services rendered, and further for a settlement of five promissory notes under which the late Lord Deerhurst borrowed about £5,000 from him.

Mr. Justice Charles said that it was a very strange case. The late Lord Deerhurst was constantly living beyond his income. Under a former Countess of Wilton's will he was entitled to a large contingent reversion, the contingency being that he should outlive his uncle, Mr. Arthur Pryor (the countess's husband). Mr. Pryor died on June 18th, 1927, and Lord Deerhurst died on the following August 8th.

The claim arose because on June 14th, when bankruptcy proceedings were pending against the late Lord Deerhurst, Mr. Schaverien gave the creditors an undertaking to pay all debts to the amount of £12,000. Mr. Schaverien said his arrangement with the late Lord Deerhurst was that the latter should in return give Mr. Schaverien a charge on his contingent reversion for £24,000.

Vague Bargain.

"It does not appear to me that there was any concluded bargain," continued Mr. Justice Charles. "The bargain was much too vague, and upon that head Mr. Schaverien fails. I should wish to add that I see nothing in the bargain that had been made which is in any way to the discredit of Mr. Schaverien. I seem to think it has been suggested that he was taking some advantage of this very sick man. I don't believe he was doing anything of the sort."

Mr. Schaverien claimed payment for the service rendered in giving the undertaking to the creditors.

"I don't think it was a great service," said Mr. Justice Charles. "It is difficult for me to turn that into money. It would be a small sum, but even to the extent of a small sum I think Mr. Schaverien is entitled to succeed, and on that head I give him £500."

Referring to the promissory notes, Mr. Justice Charles said that he accepted the figures given that the rate of interest was 180 per cent. He was asked to say that was harsh and unconscionable, but he could not agree. The late Lord Deerhurst was not an untutored or weak person likely to be imposed on. He was an inveterate and experienced borrower.

Lending the money, as Mr. Schaverien had put it, was really a pretty wild gamble, and he sought to get his money back with this very heavy interest, for Lord Deerhurst was a very sick man.

"Clear it was," added Lord Deerhurst, "that both Lord Deerhurst and Mr. Pryor were having a very close race towards the grave."

Mr. Justice Charles gave judgment for Mr. Schaverien for £2,384 on the promissory notes—the balance still owing—and further £200 by way of quantum meruit.

He gave the judgment with costs, but awarded the widow costs wherever they were attributable to the claim for the £12,000.

ASSASSINATION IN BELGRADE.

NEWSPAPER EDITOR MURDERED.

BLUDGEONED AND SHOT.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

BELGRADE, August 5th.

A dastardly crime was carried out by political extremists to-day when M. Vlada Ristovitch, the editor of the *Jedinstvo*, who has recently been conducting an energetic campaign against Mr. Stefan Radich, the leader of the Peasant Party, was assassinated.

The determination of his assailants is shown by the fact that Ristovitch was first attacked by a number of unknown men as he was leaving a cafe. The attackers belaboured him with bludgeons till he fell seriously hurt, but a policeman came to the rescue.

The policeman was assisting M. Ristovitch to hospital, when a workman darted out from a side-street and fired nine shots at the pair, killing M. Ristovitch outright and wounding the policeman.

The assassin was arrested. He told the Police that he was determined to slay the editor because of the attack of the *Jedinstvo* on M. Stefan Radich. The Peasant leader was seriously wounded in June when M. Radich in the Skupstina fired six shots at the Opposition party, killing two and wounding four.

POWDERED NOSE QUARREL.

YOUNG WIFE'S ANGER AND SUICIDE.

The death of a five-weeks bride, who was drowned in sight of her husband, was inquired into by the Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, coroner.

The woman was Lily Ivy Knight, aged 22, the wife of Percy John Knight, a boot operative of Strode-road, Wellingborough, and she was drowned in the River Nene.

The husband, in evidence, said that he and his wife quarrelled on the Saturday night about money matters, and that about 10 a.m. on Sunday he suggested that they should go for a walk. His wife began to powder her nose, and, her mother, with whom they lived, suggested she should leave off powdering.

He (Mr. Knight) said as a joke, "Stop powdering," whereupon his wife became angry, sat down, and refused to go out with him. She went out alone, and did not return until 2.30 p.m. She asked for her clothes, and said she was going to get lodgings. She went out, and he followed her. In the street she pulled off her wedding ring and put it in his pocket, saying: "I have finished with you, Percy."

He told her it would "bring bad luck" and followed her to a seat, where he asked her to stop "this piffle." He tried to put the ring back, but she would not let him. He tried to make a fuss of her, and they kissed each other.

Attempts At Rescue.

He got up and walked towards the road, and then, missing her from where she had been sitting, saw her walk towards the bridge over the river. She must have become faint, because she toppled over into the water.

He ran to the river bank and saw her head and hand in the water. Another man came up and they held hands, but could not reach her.

The jury returned a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind, and commended Charles Farndon for a plucky attempt he made to rescue the woman.

FREE FROM LEPROSY.

EFFECT OF SEGREGATION IN SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

WELLINGTON, N.Z.

The Cook Islands and Samoa are now, so far as is known, free from leprosy.

This has been made possible by the policy of the New Zealand Government in arranging with the Fijian authorities for the segregation of all lepers at the Makogai leper station, where the patients are receiving most modern medical treatment and nursing care. The Government steamer *Hinemoa* has just disembarked at Makogai the last of the lepers from New Zealand Pacific Island territory.

The number of lepers sent by New Zealand to Makogai is 109, including 9 from the Dominion, 71 from the Cook group, and 29 from Samoa. A large number of these cases are in the early and curable stages of the disease, and most of the patients will probably be returned to their island homes in the course of a few years.

The medical treatment and nursing care at Makogai have already resulted in many cases being discharged cured.

FRENCH WAR ON COMMUNISM.

HUGE COUP BY POLICE.

MEETINGS WATCHED BY PLANES.

(THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.)

PARIS, Aug. 5th.

No fewer than 250 arrests were made by the police in the course of rioting which followed a Communist demonstration before the Town Hall in the working-class suburb of Ivry.

The Communists assembled at Ivry despite a governmental ban. Those arrested include the Deputy-Mayor of Ivry, who was leading the rioters.

Wholesale Arrests.

The police subsequently made a wholesale round up of Communist leaders and demonstrators, arresting a total of 1,500. A large number, however, were subsequently released.

Ninety-six of those arrested were foreigners, who will be deported or sent back to their countries according to their particular circumstances.

Those arrested included Vaillant Couturier, the editor of the Communist newspaper *Humanité*, who was subsequently released.

Watch From 'Planes.

The first arrests were made at dawn when detectives visited the leaders of Communist organisations.

When the demonstrators arrived at Ivry they found the district in a state of siege. Every side street contained a police lorry, while aeroplanes were employed to signal to the police all appearances of suspicious assemblies, which were thus prevented from joining up with other groups.

CANADA'S BEST EMIGRANTS.

BRITISH SPIRIT THAT WILL NOT ADMIT DEFEAT.

WINNIPEG.

Taking issue with the statement of Rev. M. Dixon, of Calgary, Alberta, that many English people came to Canada to see how they liked "this God-forsaken country," Rev. Canon C. Carruthers, of Holy Trinity Church, mother church of Anglicans in Winnipeg, declared that such was not the characteristic attitude of British emigrants in Canada.

The canon was addressing the joint convention of the Dominion Grand Lodge Daughters and Maids of England, and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba Sons of England benefit societies.

He himself had come out with a colony of them 23 years ago, he stated, and none had been other than delighted with the country and all "made good" on the land in Saskatchewan, though practically all were tradesmen and artisans and had no knowledge of farming.

Canon Carruthers declared that the British emigrant was the best colonist because he would not admit defeat. He added:—

We of British stock if we would hold the country as we wish, must show that we have the sterling qualities that make leaders of men, and we will be leaders here. If we hold true to the qualities of our race we will make this a worth-while nation.

WILSON MONUMENT IN PRAGUE.

UNVEILING CEREMONY ON THE FOURTH.

PRAGUE, July 5th.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in Prague by the unveiling, in the presence of President Masaryk, of a statue of President Wilson, presented to the city by American citizens of Czechoslovak origin. It has been set up in the gardens opposite Wilson Station.

Among the speakers were the President Mr. Louis Einstein, the American Ambassador, Dr. Tomas Chapek, of New York, and the President of the Czechoslovak National Council in Prague, Professor Stephen Pierce Duggan, of New York, speaking on behalf of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, laid emphasis on Wilson's power of vision which had served to bring into existence the flourishing Czechoslovak State and the influential instrument of international peace, the League of Nations.

The statue, which shows President Wilson standing before the Presidential chair draped in the American flag, is the work of the Czech sculptor Polachek.

MACAO CHARITY & COMMERCIAL FAIR.

(AUTUMN, 1928).

Conducted Under The Auspices Of

THE SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA

and

The Patronage of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. Objects:—

(a)—To encourage and stimulate production in South China by attracting buyers of all nationalities. This can be achieved by assembling and exhibiting the resources of the region and by bringing to light possibilities of greater and more intelligent development in relation to modern requirements. The commencement of scientific research will necessarily follow, which later transmitted to practical purposes will lead to the development of the region in agricultural and industrial activities.

(b)—To bring peoples into contact and make them better known to one another, and by a series of lectures and conferences seek to overcome misunderstandings, and thus promote friendship and goodwill.

(c)—To draw together merchandise and equipment that are of interest to the region of South China and that can contribute to the development of the resources and material welfare and comfort of its people.

(d)—To attract interest in the charitable institutions of Macao, and especially the Santa Casa da Misericordia, and secure funds for their assistance.

2. Scope:—

The scope of the Exhibition will embrace all merchandise, manufactured or semi-manufactured, or raw materials of interest to, or produced in, South China and also all goods and equipment wherever produced that are, or are calculated to be, of advantage to South China.

3. Duration and Hours:—

The Fair will open on Sunday, 14th October, 1928, at 9.00 p.m. (weather permitting) until 2nd December, 1928, and may be reopened after the latter date if so desired. The Fair grounds will be opened daily to the public from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on ordinary days, and from 11.00 a.m. to midnight on Saturdays, Sundays, holidays, and on such other days as the Executive Committee may, from time to time, decide upon.

4. Applications for Space:—

The Executive Committee is prepared to receive, till 31st August, 1928, Applications for (a) Sites for the erection of Pavilions and Kiosks; (b) Space for Stands in the Main Buildings; (c) Wall Space inside the Main Buildings; (d) Space or Sites in the Grounds for other purposes.

All Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Stands, &c., must conform to a scheme of architecture, but Applicants are invited to submit sketch-plans of their own design for approval by the Executive Committee. No rental charge will be made for land on which Buildings, Pavilions, Kiosks, Covered Stands, &c., are erected inside the Main Buildings, but applicants must build, at their own cost, their stands according to the plans and specifications approved by the Executive Committee. Applicants are invited to choose the sites desired, and all positions must conform to the ground-plan which may be seen on application to the Organising Secretary, and at the Portuguese Consulate in all parts of the Far East, and the Secretaries of the local Committees organised in many centres in the Far East. Applications will be attended to serially in the order in which they have been received and late applications may be assigned space should any be available.

Within the Main Building floor space shall be charged from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per square metre, according to the position occupied. For wall spaces, the charge shall be from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per square metre according to the position occupied. For advertisements on walls of pavilions and within reserved grounds, rates as agreed upon.

For the exploitation of diversions and entertainments and for the establishment of boardings for advertisements charges may be agreed upon.

In special cases, or when deemed convenient to the Executive Committee and exhibitors, different rates may be fixed, if not prejudicial to the Committee.

5. Exhibits:—

(a)—Exhibits intended for display in the Main Buildings must reach the Committee not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1928, and exhibits for display in private stands must be installed not later than six hours before the opening of the Fair.

(b)—All Exhibits will be classified in the catalogues by the Committee, such classification to be in accordance with a scheme formulated by the Committee.

(c)—All Exhibits must be properly labelled as the Committee cannot be responsible for any exhibits received that bear no label or are incorrectly labelled. Labels should state (i) name and address of proprietor, (ii) value of exhibit, (iii) nature of exhibit, (iv) where produced or manufactured, (v) Place

of origin and any other desirable information.

(d)—The following articles are PROHIBITED: Explosive, detonating or fulminating compounds and all dangerous or harmful substances. (Chemicals, spirits, alcohols, essences, and substances liable to cause inconvenience must be contained in vessels of a suitable nature to be acceptable). Firecrackers, matches and similar objects can only be exhibited in the form of dummies. The Committee reserves the right to prohibit any articles which may be deemed objectionable or unsuitable, either before or after acceptance.

(e)—Removal from Main Buildings.—Goods exhibited in the Main Buildings may be removed, without the written sanction of the Committee, before the closing date.

6. Handling of Goods:—

(a)—The Committee will undertake the handling of goods sent c. i. f. Macao presented not later than 7.00 p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1928. The handling will include:—

(i) Taking delivery of goods from vessels at Macao. Foreign exhibitors are advised to send packages into Macao on Through Bill of Lading via Hong Kong.

(ii) Placing goods within the space allotted to Exhibitors.

(iii) Storing cases till returned after the Exhibition.

(b)—Transport.—Exhibitors will be required to bear all expenses of transport to and from the Fair, and in coming packages, upon which transport charges have not been prepaid, will not be accepted.

(c)—Removal.—At the close of the Fair the Committee is prepared to return exhibits packed, and while no charge will be made for this service, all expenses of transport and freight as well as insurance must be borne by exhibitors.

7. Installation:—

Exhibitors must personally, or through their accredited servants or representatives, unpack, install, and display their exhibits. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, official decorators and architects of the Fair, are prepared to undertake this service, and exhibitors desirous of using the services of this firm may communicate with Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, care of the Secretary of the Fair.

8. Erection of Pavilions and Kiosks:—

(a)—Exhibitors are required to construct and fit up at their own expense, on the spaces allotted to them, pavilions, or suitable structures approved by the Committee. Messrs. Remedios & Mylo, as official architects, have available a number of suggested plans already approved by the Committee. Other styles of pavilions, stands, etc., should be submitted with plans and specifications for the approval of the Executive Committee. The intention of the Committee is to secure a harmonious scheme of decoration throughout the Fair. Erection may commence as soon as plans have been approved but construction must be completed by 10th October, 1928. Stands and fittings must be maintained in good condition, and the Committee reserves the right to take such steps as may be considered necessary in the event of repairs being made upon due notice. Exhibitors must demolish and remove all stands within 3 days of close of the Fair.

(b)—While no charge will be made for space occupied by stands, pavilions, &c., no site may be occupied that is not in conformity with the Committee's scheme of decoration. The Committee also reserves to itself the right to make alterations in or even withdraw concessions previously given if such should be found necessary or expedient for the welfare of a majority of the others. The Committee may also limit the number of stands to be erected by any one exhibitor.

(c)—Use of Stands.—Exhibitors will not be permitted to use their stands for any purposes other than those stated in their form of application and accepted by the Committee.

(d)—Cleaning of Stands.—Exhibitors must maintain their stands in a clean condition, and all refuse must be removed daily at least thirty minutes before the Fair is opened to the public.

(e)—Exhibitors and Their Employees, &c.—The Committee reserves the right to refuse admission to or eject any person or persons behaving in an improper manner, and exhibitors will be held responsible for the conduct of their employees.

(f)—Passes.—One permanent ticket of admission will be supplied to each Exhibitor, as well as a reasonable number of temporary passes (renewable weekly) for the use of attendants and workmen in Exhibitors' employ. All tickets are NON-TRANSFERABLE.

500 MILES OF MASTS AND CABLES.

OVERHEAD ELECTRICITY FOR S.E. ENGLAND.

LANDOWNERS' PROTESTS.

Contracts are to be placed shortly for the erection of the giant steel masts and the 500 miles of overhead lines—a two years' task—which will be the visible part of the Central Electricity Board's scheme for the supply of current to South-East England.

These lines, the majority of which carry a voltage of 132,000, will feed an area of 9,000 square miles. Officials of the Board, are now going round the countryside with a view to securing wayleave from the owners of land for the erection of the masts and lines.

Many of the landowners have sent letters of protest to the London Morning Post on this matter.

One of them states that he has been asked to consent, in return for a compensation of 5s. a year, to the erection in his garden of a steel mast 80 feet high and 15 feet square at the base.

(g)—Sale of Exhibits.—All articles exhibited may be sold or otherwise disposed of at the discretion of exhibitors displaying same, and no commission will be charged on any sales effected, but subject to the conditions regarding Removal of Exhibits.

(h)—Removal of Exhibits.—No goods exhibited may be removed until one week after the opening of the Fair, except with the written sanction of the Committee or unless replaced from others in stock. This condition does not refer to land where prizes, &c., are awarded or distributed. At the conclusion of the Fair goods must be removed by exhibitors or their representatives at their own cost and the Committee will accept no responsibility for any goods not removed within three days of the close of the Fair.

(i)—Lighting and Fire Extinguishers.—Electric installations must be in conformity with the prescribed regulations in force. No other but electric light may be used unless specially permitted by the Executive Committee whose authorisation may not be given in case the proposed system does not warrant sufficient safety and Exhibitors are, nevertheless, advised to keep a supply of Fire Extinguishers as a precautionary measure.

(j)—Obstruction.—No Exhibitor may obstruct by his goods or advertisements any passages or open spaces and the Committee's opinion alone shall be sufficient as to what constitutes an obstruction.

9. Awards:—

The system of awards will be competitive. The following awards will be made:—

Grand Prize Diplomas
Gold Medal Diplomas
Silver Medal Diplomas
Bronze Medal Diplomas
Honourable Mention Diplomas

Special awards will be made. Exhibits shall be judged in classes and groups, and deserving exhibits being awarded a prize, but for each group there shall be only one Grand Prize.

The decision of the Committee shall, in all cases, be final.

10. Admission:—Admission shall be by ticket obtainable at the main entrance. Entrance through other gates is limited to Members of the Committee, the Fair officials, and Exhibitors and their servants upon production of special free passes. Free admission is to be given to Government Officials, Police and Fire Brigade on duty.

No motor-cars, motor-trucks, bicycles, motor-cycles, or other vehicles will be admitted during the hours during which the Fair is open to the public.

11. Insurance:—

The Committee does not accept responsibility for loss of any kind, except losses or injury occasioned by the Committee's servants, and Exhibitors are advised to effect insurance or otherwise against loss or damage.

The Government of Macao has generously undertaken to maintain a temporary Fire Station within the Fair grounds, but as an additional safeguard, exhibitors are advised to provide their private pavilions, &c., with hand fire extinguishers or similar appliances.

The Portuguese authorities have very kindly agreed to maintain a sufficient force of police and detectives within and outside the Fair grounds, but exhibitors are advised to take all reasonable precautions against pilferage or theft, as the Committee will not be responsible for any losses occasioned in this manner.

12. Advertising:—

(a)—Exhibitors may distribute or display advertising matter within the space allotted by the Committee but the Committee will prohibit any advertising matter that is objectionable.

(b)—Merchants are requested to communicate with the Organising Secretary for rates regarding space available on the "board-fencing" around the Fair Ground.

People faced with such a request are not compelled to sign an agreement. If their consent is withheld the Board are required to lay the facts before the Electricity Commission. In a case where gardens or pleasure grounds are affected, either party can appeal from a decision of the Commission to the Ministry of Transport, and from there to Parliament, where a special order to obtain a compulsory wayleave can be obtained only in the form of a resolution.

In some cases a special order might compel purchase of the land. The Central Electricity Board are under considerable difficulties. The lines cannot be run parallel to railway lines as the current would affect electric controls on the railways. It is equally impossible to carry the overhead cables by the roadside as the bends would prove too great a strain for the masts and the insulators.

In surveying the proposed lines care has been taken to avoid, as far as possible, encroaching on any part of the country famous for its scenery.

There will be one steel mast about every 500 yards, and in view of the fact that the lines have to be nearly straight the latitude allowed for placing the masts is very small.

13. Customs Duties:—

Macao is a "free port," but there is a small excise duty on wines, spirits, and tobacco. For the purposes of business the Fair will be treated as a bonded warehouse. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but the usual rates must be paid on all goods removed from bond. Special regulations will be issued at a later date.

14. Amusements and Entertainments:—

The Committee is prepared to receive offers for the provision of Amusements, Entertainments, Side Shows, &c., and the Organising Secretary is able to supply particulars regarding all such stands contemplated. Persons to whom any concessions may be granted are expected to contribute a stated sum by way of payment for privilege towards the expenses of the Fair. Applications should state in detail the nature of the concession desired and the sum offered to the Fair for the concession or permission.

15. Protests and Claims:—

All Protests and Claims must be made in writing and duly signed and lodged with the Organising Secretary.

16. Inquiries:—

An office, to which all inquiries should be directed, will be maintained within the grounds of the Fair, and before the opening date all inquiries should be addressed to:

THE ORGANISING SECRETARY,
Macao Charity & Commercial Fair,
Macao.

17. Machinery:—

All machinery (such as motors, dynamos, &c.) in motion must be railed off sufficiently to give every protection to the public, such railing to be made to the satisfaction of the Committee or other competent authority.

18. Banking:—

Banking facilities will be provided within the precincts of the Fair, and no special commission will be charged on any business done.

19. Accounts and Audit, etc.:—

Accounts will be kept of all receipts and expenditure, and duly audited at the conclusion of the Fair. The General Committee shall retain the proceeds of charges for admission to the Fair grounds, of spaces allotted at Main Buildings and reserved grounds, of licences for entertainments, refreshment stalls, advertising, &c.

The receipts shall be applied to defray all proper expenses in connection with the Fair, building of pavilions, fencing, work of preparation of the grounds for the Fair, staff employees, printing of admission tickets, catalogues, prize diplomas, and any necessary publications.

The net profit shall be assigned to the charitable institutions of Macao as follows: 60 per cent. to the Santa Casa da Misericordia, 20 per cent. to the Kiang Woo Hospital, and 20 per cent. to the Tong Sing Tong.

All proceeds shall be deposited at the local branch of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino to the order of the Santa Casa da Misericordia, payments by cheque shall be signed by the Treasurer of the Executive Committee and counter-signed by the Chairman.

20. Alteration of Regulations:—

The regulations are subject to alteration, amplification, or addition from time to time, and special regulations may also be issued for the convenience of the public, and measures for public safety and order will be promulgated as found necessary.

Every exhibitor will receive copies of all such alterations, amendments, or additions, as well as of special regulations and measures as issued from time to time.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COL. DUARTE VIEIRA,
Chairman.

GOLF NOTES.

(By R.H.H.)

The approach of Bank Holiday seems to be a sure sign that Happy Valley is going to disappear under about a foot of casual water, which is hard luck for anyone who wants to play there. Actually Happy Valley needed heavy rain rather badly, the course was becoming very burnt, especially on the first and ninth fairways, but there is a time for everything and Bank Holiday weekend is no fit period for such downpours as those on Sunday. Unfortunately too Happy Valley is a very slow drying course, and a deluge makes anything approaching serious play quite impossible for some little time. Not even the new nullah can very well rectify that, though it will prevent the course from becoming flooded to the extent that has occurred in the past.

As the Happy Valley meeting had to some extent been transferred to Faaling, at least there were two competitions running there, one rather expected that there would have been a few more than usual out there. Actually there was hardly a soul on the course on Saturday afternoon, and presumably it was not crowded on Sunday or Monday. By 3 o'clock on Saturday conditions were nearer perfect for golf than they have been for several months. Rain had cooled the air and then stopped before soaking the course, and the breeze and the clouds kept the temperature down. In consequence exceptional scores ought to have been the order of the day, and no doubt would have been if it were not for human nature and the fact that there was hardly anyone on the course.

If one were selecting anything at Faaling for special praise at the present moment, the award would undoubtedly go to the tees. They are in wonderful condition, beautifully firm and without a blemish. There is no need to spend much time looking for the best spot to tee a ball, for anywhere will do equally well. There is really hardly need to tee a ball at all, for it sits up just asking to be hit. The same thing occurs all round the course, even at the 18th, where the lower tees are generally a little uneven. It is certainly a far pleasanter thing to play a drive from a wide stretch of level and perfect turf, instead of being perched precariously on a little mat, or having to stand more or less with one foot in the grave. The extra confidence one gains from the faaling tees does not come amiss, for now as ever the course, taken in all, is far from easy.

At the first glance the preparations for the Tattoo at Happy Valley look a little alarming to those who take an interest in the course. Formidable posts and flags are dotted over a large area, and one is left to imagine what exactly they may mean. Actually, however, the area at present marked out, though large, is not an important part of the course at all, but a large rectangle in the middle which should never be used unless the absolute wanderer has lost his right line. Naturally an area this size must encroach slightly on the inner edges of fairways, but no harm will come from having the Happy Valley fairways narrowed a little from their present vast size. I believe that a high mat wall is to be built along the line of stakes, but this will be put up in sections, and a gap will be left till the last possible minute at any point where the wall would interfere seriously with the playing of the course. The present third and fifth greens will probably be used to some extent, but every effort will be made to protect them as far as is possible.

One or two of the bunkers on the course will have to be levelled. I believe those to be demolished are the cross bunker at the 4th, which catches a topped drive, and the covering bunker at the 5th green. The destruction of bunkers at Happy Valley should not distress anyone in the least, for they are far from works of art, and once the Tattoo is over and the course restored to its normal use, the Committee will be able to build up a far more satisfactory series of bunkers in place of the present ones.

The actual amount of damage to the course obviously cannot possibly be foretold. It depends upon so many things, and among them the weather. But at least everyone can rest assured that all arrangements are in sympathetic hands and that the course will be spared so far as is possible, consistently, of course, with that matter of prime importance, the complete success of the Tattoo.

The choice of a new putter is quite one of the most difficult things on earth, and he who can make up his mind and not be troubled by doubts is either a very wise man or a fool. With other clubs it is not so difficult; one can more or less get the feel of them even by swinging them in the shop, and putting all over the green.

(Continued on next Column).

OLYMPIC GAMES.

POSITION OF COUNTRIES.

THE MARATHON.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Eighty runners set out on the course of 26 miles 600 yards, involving a very severe test owing to the rough nature of much of the ground. The first three miles were over cobbles and the course then followed the River Amstel.

Halfway the competitors crossed the open country, reaching the river and thence to the Stadium.

Steytler (South Africa) led at the departure from the Stadium and the field began to string out on reaching the Amstel, the Japanese Yamada and Tsuda heading the first bunch, running as if he could go on for ever.

They were still leading after 21 miles, when Tsuda was overtaken by Ray, with Martellin fourth. Martellin at this point patronised a refreshment stall but rapidly regained his position.

It was in the closing stages that the French-Algerian, Elouafi and the Chilean Plaza shot from the rear with well-timed efforts into fifth and sixth places.

Entering the last stretch the former was travelling at amazing speed and knocked off Yamada 200 yards' advantage and broke into a rapid sprint which carried him to the front. The Chilean did the same. Elouafi, whose approach to the Stadium was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, was vociferously acclaimed as he reached the goal, finishing first.

THE LEADERS.

Elouafi (France)	1
Plaza (Chile)	2
Martellin (Finland)	3
Yamada (Japan)	4
Ray (U.S.A.)	5
Tsuda (Japan)	6
Ferris (Britain)	7

Time: 2 hours 32 mins. 57 seconds.

Elouafi won by 400 metres.

1,600 Metres Relay Race (Men).

U.S.A.	1
Germany	2
Canada	3

Won by four yards.

Time: 3 mins. 14.5 seconds.

This is a world's record.

High Jump (Women).

Miss Caterwood (Canada)	1
1.50 metres	
Miss Gisoil (Holland)	2
Miss Wiley (U.S.A.)	3

Miss Caterwood established a world's record.

THE POSITIONS.

The unofficial marking up to the evening of August 5th was:—

United States	173
Finland	102
Britain	46
Sweden	44
Germany	44
Canada	38
France	27
Japan	19
South Africa	14
Ireland	10
Norway	7
Hungary	5
Haiti	5
Chile	5
Italy	4
Philippines	3
Switzerland	3
Holland	1

Women's Events.

The unofficial ranking of women's events is:—

Canada	24
America	23
Germany	23
Poland	10
Sweden	8
Holland	7
Japan	5
France	3
Austria	1
Italy	1

Epee Final.

In the Epee final the Italian team scored 3 victories and 2 defeats, France 2 victories and one defeat, Portugal one victory and 2 defeats, and Belgium 3 defeats.

instinctively one knows that some club or other is the right one. Even here, of course, instinct may err, for most men were not born to golf as the sparks fly upward, but more often than not a purchase turns out well. With a putter, on the other hand, it is not so easy. One has to fight or to yield to the claims of all sorts of weird and wonderfully shaped weapons, which are guaranteed to hole anything under 30 yards, or to improve putting by 50 per cent. in a fortnight. Even if the wonder freaks have been set aside, there are innumerable types of putter in general use: wood, aluminium, steel, wry-necks, endless shapes and patterns, all with their claims to consideration.

Another point which makes the question no easier is that on the course one sees good players, armed with the most perfect specimens of the club-maker's art, missing futile little putts, while someone else, with a thing which looks like a bit of scran-iron on a stick, is holing putts all over the green.

PRIESTS AND FASHIONS.

A REBELLION AGAINST THE CASSOCK.

SHORTER SKIRTS!

Rome, July 4th.

Priests and members of religious communities are the only people left in Italy who wear long skirts, and now the secular clergy have rebelled against their cassocks, on the plea that they are costly, unsuitable for summer weather, and quite impractical for modern life.

It seems that the Italian episcopate supports their campaign, which promises to end in victory. The ecclesiastical authorities are expected to allow a certain liberty in the matter, leaving each individual case to be settled by the bishop in charge of the petitioner's diocese. The Church would feel much relieved if the bishops could be also arbiters of the fashion for the fair sex as well. Valiant efforts are made by the bishops, notably by the Archbishop of Florence, to establish the exact measurement of skirts and sleeves, and there have been many occasions when women were refused Holy Communion because of their skimpy clothing.

The shortening of priests' cassocks offends no Papal principle, but the change has come gradually, reminding one of the difficulties encountered thirty-five years ago when Italian priests wanted to ride bicycles. The two chief opponents to the "steel horse" were the Patriarch of Venice, afterwards Pius X., and Cardinal Ferrari, whose charitable works are now a vital organisation in the country.

The story of Don Luigi Turroni, the parish priest of Vittorione, is an amusing page in the social chronicles of the Church. The leader of the pro-bicyclist campaign in 1893, he wrote vigorous articles in sporting papers, and promoted meetings of priests in favour of the wheel all over the country; moreover, he inserted the thin edge of the wedge by adopting the lady's bicycle so as to obviate the necessity of tucking up the skirts of his cassock and showing his legs!

WITCHCRAFT IN ITALY.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE BLEEDING HEART.

Witchcraft still has a strong hold over Italian folk of the lower classes, and cases in proof of this are continually coming to light. In Genoa a young woman lost her hand-bag in a motor-bus, where it was found later by another

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG" ... On 6th Aug.	9 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW-CHANG & DALNY	"LUCHOW" ... On 6th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG" ... On 7th Aug.	5 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"YUNNAN" ... On 8th Aug.	5 a.m.
HONGKONG	"KWEIYANG" ... On 8th Aug.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... On 8th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUOCHOW" ... On 11th Aug.	5 a.m.
WANTUNG, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW" ... On 11th Aug.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KALGAN" ... On 12th Aug.	1 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI, NEW-CHANG & DALNY	"KANCHOW" ... On 13th Aug.	Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG" ... On 14th Aug.	5 a.m.
SWATOW, AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING" ... On 14th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... On 14th Aug.	2 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHEHCHUEN" ... On 18th Aug.	5 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & HAIKONG	"TEAN" ... On 19th Aug.	10 a.m.
WANTUNG, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" ... On 23rd Aug.	4 p.m.

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"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports. Excellent & Most Up-to-date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation. HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DEPARTURE FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVAL AT SYDNEY
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August
TAIPING	14th August	24th August
CHANGTE	21st August	31st August
TAIPING	28th August	7th September

For Freight and Passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE "BLUE FUNNEL LINE" (OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.) AND AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE (EILERSMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ...	Via Suez Canal	7th August
"LYCAON" ...	Via Suez Canal	24th August
"PHEMIUS" ...	Via Suez Canal	21st September
"CITY OF LINCOLN" ...	Via Suez Canal	5th October

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Particulars, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE BY FAST MOTOR VESSELS TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

S.S. "ROYAL PRINCE" ...	22nd August
M.V. "JAVANESE PRINCE" ...	16th September

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain) Telegrams: Furprince. King's Building.

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Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANDRE LEBON ... 14th Aug.	PORTHOS ... 14th Aug.
CHRONCEAUX ... 23rd Aug.	ATHOS II ... 23rd Aug.
PORTHOS ... 11th Sept.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 11th Sept.
ATHOS I ... 25th Sept.	SPHINX ... 25th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 9th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 9th Oct.
SPHINX ... 23rd Oct.	PAUL LECAT ... 23rd Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 6th Nov.	ANDRE LEBON ... 7th Nov.
PAUL LECAT ... 20th Nov.	CHRONCEAUX ... 21st Nov.
ANDRE LEBON ... 4th Dec.	PORTHOS ... 5th Dec.

We can issue Through-Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.

For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp).

S.S. "MIN" ... 4th August.

For Full Particulars, apply to—Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 2, Queen's Building. Telephone: C. 61 and 740.

Shipping News Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

August 5th.

Amoy Marn, Japanese str., 9256 tons, Capt. J. Etigawa, from Valparaiso and Moji. The latter port she left on July 31st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A32—N.Y.K.

Bourbon, French str., 907 tons, Capt. A. Menanteau, from Saigon, which port she left on August 1st, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41—Hoi Yeung Co.

Hellas, Norwegian str., 1,114 tons, Capt. T. Davidson, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C40—Thoresen & Co.

Ho Sang, British str., 5,695 tons, Capt. W. Field Hook, from Kobe, Osaka and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,628 tons, Capt. T. P. Schattenburg, from Sourabaya, which port she left on July 27th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3—J.C.J.L.

August 6th.

Chungli, British str., 2,579 tons, Capt. F. C. Gambrell, from Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Cairns, Thursday Island and Manila. The last mentioned port she left on Aug. 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf—B. & S.

Kueichow, British str., 1,930 tons, Capt. A. F. Summerfield, from Weihaiwei, which port she left on July 31st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37—B. & S.

President Cleveland, American str., 8,393 tons, Capt. G. W. Yardley, from Manila, which port she left on August 4th, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf—Dollar S.S. Line.

Shantung, British str., 1,568 tons, Capt. W. T. Hodge, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12—B. & S.

Sui Sang, British str., 1,983 tons, Capt. S. O. Mitford, from Samarang and Sebnick. The latter port she left on July 31st, with 3,244 tons of sugar, lying at buoy No. B7—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tindor, British str., 3,164 tons, Capt. F. F. Andoe, from Durban and Saigon. The latter port she left on August 2nd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A10—Bank Line.

CLEARANCES.

August 6th.

Cheungong, for Shanghai.

Hydrangea, for Swatow.

Luchow, for Swatow.

President Cleveland, for Shanghai.

Shantung, for Amoy.

Shin Hing, for Macao.

Tak Hing, for Amoy.

Yat Shing, for Canton.



QUICKEST SAILING TO JAVA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG AND JAVA

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIKEMBANG	AMOI, K'LUING & S'HAL	In Harbour	8th Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	AMOI, DALNY	13th Aug.	15th Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	AMOI, K'LUING & S'HAL	20th Aug.	22nd Aug. 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIMANOEK	AMOI, DALNY	27th Aug.	29th Aug. 4 p.m.	MAKASSAR, SOERABAYA, BATAVIA
TJISAROEIA	AMOI, K'LUING & S'HAL	3rd Sept.	5th Sept. 4 p.m.	—

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJISALAK	MAKASSAR, JAVA	13th Aug.	15th Aug.	AMOI, N. CHINA
TJISAROEIA	BATAVIA	16th Aug.	19th Aug.	AMOI, SHANGHAI, KEELUNG, AMOI, N. CHINA
TJITABOEM	MAKASSAR, JAVA	27th Aug.	29th Aug.	—
TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	30th Aug.	—	—

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Line steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa; offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and to other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers, having excellent accommodation for passengers, a European Doctor and Wireless telegraphy.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

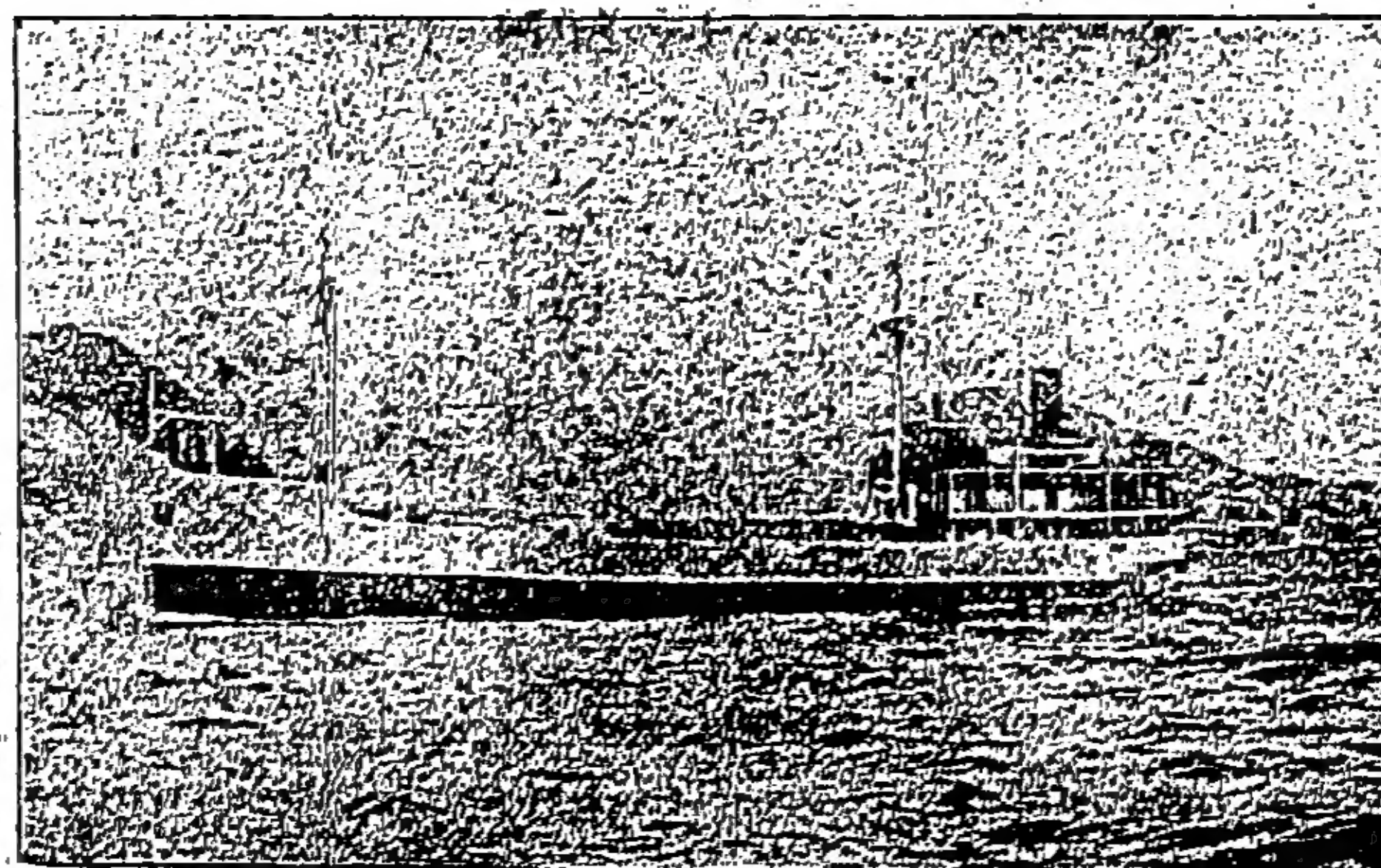
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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHAKSANG" "YATSHING" "KWONGSANG" "HOPSANG"	Wed. 8th Aug. at Noon Sun. 12th Aug. at Noon Wed. 15th Aug. at Noon Sun. 19th Aug. at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, SHAL, MOI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Fri. 24th Aug. at 7 a.m.
CANTON	"KWONGSANG"	Wed. 8th Aug. at 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"HOSANG" "KUTSANG"	Tues. 7th Aug. at 3 p.m. Mon. 13th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues. 7th Aug. at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Tues. 21st Aug. at 3 p.m. Sat. 25th Aug. at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. GENERAL MANAGERS. Telephone: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GLENSHANE" ...	(via Oran)	12th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ...	(via Oran)	11th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" ...	(via Oran)	18th Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	(via Oran)	31st Oct.

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY" ...	—	11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	—	11th Aug.
Motor Vessel "GLENABRY" ...	—	1st Sept.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	—	14th Sept.

* Kobe and Vladivostok only. For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA: Cabin class ... £73. Intermediate class ... £48. THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: FARE FROM HONG KONG TO LONDON: Cabin class ... £80.

NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

* Freight S.S. "Grandon" ...	departure	17th August
Pass. M.S. "FULDA" ...	departure	24th August
* Freight S.S. "MAIN" ...	departure	9th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TILIER" ...	departure	22nd Sept.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. * Will Call at Barcelona after Marseilles. * Will Call at Havre after Marseilles.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of the world.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA (Passenger steamers) JAPAN (Freight steamers)

FARE FROM HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI: Cabin class ... \$75.00. Intermediate class ... \$45.00.
Freight S.S. "Schlesien" ... due here 24th August
Pass. S.S. "TILIER" ... due here 28th August

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS, HONG KONG. Telephone C. 4537. 3, Chater Road. Queen's Building

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW AND RETURN

HAICHING ...	Tuesday,	the 7th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIRANG ...	Friday,	the 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
HAIRING ...	Tuesday,	the 14th Aug. at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of \$80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,
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GREEK LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	10th Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
"KALPANA"	16,588	18th Aug.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"NADDERA"	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	15th Sept.	Mars., L'don., Antwerp & Hall.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	7th Oct.	do.
"MIRZAPUR"	9,003	29th Sept.	Straits & Bombay.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Oct.	Madras and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	27th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"LAHORE"	5,253	17th Nov.	Mars., L'don., Antwerp, B'ham, H'g.
"KHYBER"	9,114	24th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	1st Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	16th Dec.	Madras and London.
"NADDERA"	16,088	22nd Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	29th Jan., 1929	Bombay, Madras and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	19th Jan.	Madras and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	2nd Feb.	Bombay, Madras and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	16th Feb.	Madras and London.

* Cargo only.
† Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Con-
stantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Sept.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd Oct.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	12th Oct.	do.

B.I.-Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd
class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry
a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	31st Aug.	Manila, Swatow, Tientsin
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	25th Sept.	Island, Swatow, Tientsin
"NADDERA"	16,088	2nd Nov.	Singapore, Penang, B'ham
"KALYAN"	9,144	3rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, B'ham
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, B'ham

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia
The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Oka,
Kobe, Yokohama, Manila, Cebu, Davao, or other ports en route as indicated
on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand
Yokohama, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via
Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"WARFIELD"	6,958	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,946	17th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"NADDERA"	16,088	1st Sept.	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	13th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KASHGAR"	9,003	31st Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"GAMBADA"	5,307	1st Sept.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MIRZAPUR"	9,003	5th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	10,918	5th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, S'hai, Osaka & Yokohama
"MORRA"	10,953	14th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TALMA"	10,900	20th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"LAHORE"	5,253	24th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	29th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	9th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	2nd Nov.	do.
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,946	17th Nov.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NADDERA"	16,088	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	7th Dec.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Dec.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,144	4th Jan., 1929	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,003	8th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	1st Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,958	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
"KHYBER"	9,114	15th Feb.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,946	1st Mar.	do.
"NADDERA"	16,088	16th Mar.	do.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Hongkong must pay their own local expenses at Singapore
while transiting the port of call.
All dates are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
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SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN,
OSLO AND GOTHENBURG.

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	10,946	27th Sept.	27th Sept.
"SUMATRA"	10,946	15th Oct.	15th Oct.
"JAPAN"	10,946	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug.
"SUMATRA"	10,946	31st Aug.	31st Aug.

For further particulars apply to the Agents:-
GILMAN & CO., LTD. Hong Kong. **G. E. HUYGEN.** Canton.

Shipping News

Daily Statement; Waterfront News;
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

GOOD IMPORTS BUT LOW
THROUGH CARGO.

TEN BRITISH ARRIVALS.

Of the seventeen arrivals and thirteen departures shown for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday a very good percentage of ten arrivals and six departures were British ships. The general merchandise discharged for this port showed a marked increase over the week-end returns, but through freights were lower.

British ships were best cargo carriers for this port and were the heaviest contributors to the small total of through freight.

Fourteen vessels had 12,318 tons of cargo for this port and 9,543 tons were contributed by seven British ships. The two best cargo returns were shown by British vessels. The s.s. *Suitang* from Semarang and Sebatich discharged 3,244 tons of sugar, and the s.s. *Tanchow* from Durban and Singapore had 2,000 tons of coal. Seven British ships contributed 3,027 tons to the total of 3,970 tons of through freights carried by nine vessels, but the two best returns were foreign vessels. The s.s. *Tjikembang* (Dutch) carried 1,738 tons of general cargo from Sourabaya, while the s.s. *President Cleveland* (U.S.A.) had 1,156 tons from San Francisco and Shanghai.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:-

	Arr.	Dep.
British	10	6
American	1	0
French	1	0
Dutch	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	1	3
Chinese	2	3
Total	17	13

VESSLS EXPECTED.

Line	Ship	From	Expected
Australian-Oriental Line.	Taipei, September 7th.	Changhai, October 9th.	
Bank Line.	City of Evansville, August 10th.	City of Halifax, August 17th.	
City of Halifax, August 17th.	City of Khio, September 1st.	City of Lincoln, September 14th.	
City of Eastbourne, October 10th.			
British-India and Apcar Line.	Warfield, August 10th.	Tokio, August 13th.	
Tilawa, August 18th.	Gambada, August 30th.	Talamba, September 3rd.	
Talma, September 18th.			
Canadian Pacific Line.	Empress of Russia, August 30th.	Dollar S.S. Line.	
President Harrison, August 11th.	President Pierce, August 13th.	East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.	
Danmark, August 24th.	Asia, September 6th.	Java, September 6th.	
Chile, September 21st.			
Eastern and Australian Lines.	Tanda, to-morrow.	St. Albans, September 3rd.	
Amfura, October 8th.			

Blue Funnel Line.

Glasgow, to-day.
Hellas, August 10th.
Piemont, August 11th.
Tener, August 14th.
Calcutta, August 18th.
Antiochia, August 20th.
Automedon, August 20th.
Hilicetes, August 21st.
Eupenor, August 22nd.
Sarpedon, August 23rd.
Lycan, August 24th.
Tyndareus, September 2nd.
Orestes, August 31st.
Aeneas, September 4th.
Menelaus, September 7th.
Achilles, September 18th.
Telamon, September 18th.
Patroclus, September 20th.
Proteus, September 25th.
Meriones, September 26th.
Matoppe, September 29th.
Atysanar, October 9th.
Onyx, October 15th.
Tallhybia, October 16th.
Araulus, October 17th.
Agapenor, October 17th.
Antenor, October 18th.
Diomed, October 18th.
Hector, November 15th.
Izian, November 15th.

Glen Line.

Glenamoy, August 9th.
Glenloch, August 11th.
Glenkelt, August 12th.
Glenagarry, September 1st.
Glenapp, September 14th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and Hugo Stinnes Linien.

Heidelberg, to-day.
Oldenburg, to-morrow.
Rheinland, August 20th.
Havenstein, August 31st.
Carl Legien, September 4th.
Leverkusen, September 13th.
Ermland, September 30th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tjikini, August 13th.
Tjikad, August 13th.
Tjikara, August 16th.
Tjikarang, August 20th.
Tjikarock, August 27th.
Tjikarom, August 27th.
Tjikarad, August 30th.

Messageries Maritimes.

Andre Lebon, August 14th.
Porthea, August 14th.
Athos II., August 28th.
Chenonceau, August 28th.
D'Aragnan, September 11th.
Sphinx, September 25th.
General Metzinger, October 8th.
Paul Leat, October 23rd.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malacca Maru, to-day.
Atsuta Maru, August 10th.
Tama Maru, August 10th.
Tengo Maru, August 14th.
Calcutta Maru, August 15th.
Delago Maru, August 16th.
Tango Maru, August 16th.
Penang Maru, August 18th.
Mishima Maru, August 21st.
Kashima Maru, August 24th.
Tottori Maru, August 26th.
Korea Maru, August 28th.
Kawachi Maru, September 5th.
Hakone Maru, September 7th.
Taketo Maru, September 8th.
Bokyo Maru, September 10th.
Shingo Maru, September 12th.
Suwa Maru, September 21st.
Lyons Maru, September 16th.
Tango Maru, September 18th.
Miyabashi Maru, September 23rd.
Siberia Maru, September 25th.
Fukimi Maru, October 5th.
Kangawa Maru, October 8th.
Aki Maru, October 23rd.
Takaya Maru, October 24th.
Hakata Maru, November 9th.
Gingo Maru, December 3rd.

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.

Grandon, August 17th.
Schlesien, August 24th.
Trier, August 26th.

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Line	Ship	From	Expected
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT	"CITY OF PEKIN"	Harve, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	24th August
	"CITY OF HALIFAX"	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	2nd September

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Line	Ship	From	Expected
AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE	"CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	via Suez Canal	7th August
	"CITY OF LINCOLN"	via Suez Canal	5th October

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Line	Ship	From	Expected
BOSTON NEW YORK & HAVANA	"MYRTLEBANK"	via Suez Canal	2nd September

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

Line	Ship	From	Expected
ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE	"TINHOW"		14th August

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Mozambique, Cape Town.
Through Bill of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Bay, Port Agulhas, Mossambique, Obinda,
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R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CANADA"

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6 A.M.

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8th, 1928.

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TAIYO MARU (Call Los Angeles) ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

TENYO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st Aug.

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,

via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.

ATSUBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 25th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd Aug.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 29th Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 11th Aug.

TOTTORI MARU (omit Penang) ... Monday, 29th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU ... Saturday, 19th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 16th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

DELAGO MARU (Call Glasgow) ... Friday, 17th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 19th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NAGATO MARU (Moji direct) ... Friday, 10th Aug.

* Cargo only. Subject to alteration without notice.

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7

A HOLIDAY IN INDO-CHINA

SPECIAL CHEAP TRIPS TO SAIGON

These vessels, fitted with all latest modern improvements, are being placed on
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[6138]

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LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

H. MORI, Manager
Hong Kong 12th March, 1923. [

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1853.

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Capital, fully paid up.....	Frs. 80,000.00
Special Working Capital	Frs. 50,000.00

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HEAD OFFICE:
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E.C. 3.

Paid-up Capital	£1,060
Reserve Fund and Rest	£1,584

(Special authorized by President
Mandate of the Republic of
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November, 1917.)

LEAVE FUND 4,804,000

SHOU J. CHEE
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June, 1967.

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11

Butterfield & Swire, Agents. [6]

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force. This group is the largest group of people who are not in the labor force.